Set 4

Phan, Thao-Ly T

From: Ovid AutoAlert [autorun@ovid.com]
Sent: Saturday, July 17, 2004 5:43 AM
Subject: Smoking&Health Alert AutoAlert: Ly Phan SmokingHealth Database: Current Contents/Science Edition <1996 Week 01 to 2004 Week 30>

DSS: No

Total documents retrieved: 80

This link launches an Ovid session with your search results.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=titles&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000

<1>
Authors
Bagcivan I. Gokce G. Yildirim S. Sarioglu Y.
Title
Investigation of the mechanism of nicotine induced relaxation in rabbit corpus cavernosum in vitro
Source
Urological Research. 32(3):209-212, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
In order to determine whether nicotine acts on corporal smooth muscle, the mechanism of its effect on strips of rabbit corpus cavernosum was studied in vitro. Rabbit corpus cavernosum muscle strips were mounted in an organ bath with modified Krebs-Henseleit solution and aerated with 95% O2 and 5% CO2. Tension was measured with isometric force transducers, and muscle relaxation was expressed as the percent decrease of precontraction induced by phenylephrine. Nicotine produced concentration dependent relaxation when preparations were precontracted by phenylephrine (10(-5) M). The maximum nicotine-induced relaxation was 60.4+/-8.2% of the phenylephrine contraction and was not affected by indomethacin (10(-6) M), N-w-nitro L-arginine methyl ester (3x10(-5) M), methylene blue (10(-5) M), glibenclamide (10(-5) M), clotrimazole (10(-6) M), tetraethylammonium (3x10(-4) M), or 4-aminopyridine (10(-3) M). Nicotine did not exhibit a calcium antagonizing effect. From these results, we conclude that nicotine-induced relaxation of the rabbit corpus cavernosum is not mediated by the release of nitric oxide, prostaglandins or a related substance, by the activation of potassium channels, or by the stimulation of nicotinic cholinoceptors. Further work is needed to determine the cellular mechanism(s) of the action by which nicotine acts on corporal smooth muscle. [References: 25]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c1

<2>
Authors
Cigremis Y. Turkoz Y. Akgoz M. Sozmen M.
Title
The effects of chronic exposure to ethanol and cigarette smoke on the level of reduced glutathione and malondialdehyde in rat kidney
Source
Urological Research. 32(3):213-218, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of chronic ethanol intake and cigarette smoke exposure on rat kidney. The animals were divided into four experimental groups: (1) the control group (C), (2) the

PM3003723578

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

ethanol group (E), (3) the cigarette smoke group (CS), and (4) the cigarette smoke plus ethanol group (CS+E). Apart from the control group, these were treated with ethanol and/or cigarette smoke for 6 months. The animals were killed and the kidneys removed to determine the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and malondialdehyde (MDA) and for histopathological analysis. The levels of GSH/g wet tissue were 1.58+/-0.09 mumol, 0.91+/-0.05 mumol, 1.14+/-0.06 mumol, and 0.82+/-0.04 mumol for C, E, CS, and CS+E, respectively. In groups of E, CS, and CS+E, the GSH values were significantly lower than that of group C animals (P<0.05). Although, we detected lower GSH levels in the CS+E than the CS group (P<0.05), a significant difference in GSH levels between CS+E and E was not observed. The levels of MDA/g wet tissue were 40.1+/-3.4 nmol, 71.4+/-2.8 nmol, 64.0+/-3.6 nmol, and 76.5+/-4.3 nmol, for C, E, CS and CS+E, respectively. In E, CS, and CS+E, the MDA values were significantly higher than in group C (P<0.05). The increase in MDA levels in CS+E were not significantly different from groups E or CS. Histopathological analysis of the kidney slices showed severe degeneration of the tissues. Advanced hydropic degeneration of kidney tubules was clearly observed in the CS group. In group E, advanced tubular and interstitial damage, mononuclear cell infiltration and tubular thyroidization were clearly visible. In group CS+E, an intense inflammatory cell infiltration was detected under the transitional epithelium. We conclude that chronic exposure to ethanol and cigarette smoke may cause an oxidative burst in rat kidney by increasing the formation of reactive oxygen species. [References: 55]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c2

<3>

Authors
Walton D. Thomas JA. Dravitzki V.

Title
Commuters' concern for the environment and knowledge of the effects of vehicle emissions

Source
Transportation Research, Part D: Transport & Environment. 9(4):335-340, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Attitudes towards the environment and knowledge of the polluting effects of vehicle emissions were surveyed in 566 train and bus commuters, private motor vehicle commuters and smoky vehicle commuters. Environmental concern was found to significantly correlate with level of contribution to an environmental organisation but not with levels of environmental attitudes or emissions knowledge. Smoky vehicle drivers did not have lower levels of knowledge of emissions or lower levels of environmental concern compared to other private motor vehicle commuters. Train commuters showed no greater concern for the environment than car commuters. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 14]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c3

<4>

Title
Up in smoke

Source
Tce. (756):17-18, 2004 Jun.

Publication Type

PM3003723579

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Editorial Material

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=10544300%7c4

<5>
Authors
Finch CK. Andrus MR. Curry WA.
Title
Nicotine replacement therapy-associated syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
Source
Southern Medical Journal. 97(3):322-324, 2003 Mar.
Abstract
Nicotine has been documented to regulate the release of plasma arginine vasopressin (AVP). The literature is inconclusive about the effects of nicotine replacement therapy on AVP release, although cigarette smoking has been shown to increase the release of AVP. No clinical case reports have documented the possible association between nicotine replacement and hyponatremia through AVP release. We report a case of a 39-year-old man who experienced syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone while on nicotine patch therapy. We theorize that the constant serum concentration of nicotine levels provided through the patch may cause hyponatremia through the continuous stimulation of vasopressin. [References: 19]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=10544300%7c5

<6>
Authors
Enkhbaatar P. Murakami K. Cox R. Westphal M. Morita N. Brantley K. Burke A. Hawkins H. Schmalstieg F. Traber L. Herndon D. Traber D.
Title
Aerosolized tissue plasminogen inhibitor improves pulmonary function in sheep with burn and smoke inhalation
Source
Shock. 22(1):70-75, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Acute respiratory distress syndrome is a major complication in patients with thermal injury. The obstruction of the airway by cast material, composed in part of fibrin, contributes to deterioration of pulmonary gas exchange. We tested the effect of aerosol administration of tissue plasminogen activator, which lyses fibrin clots, on acute lung injury in sheep that had undergone combined burn/smoke inhalation injury. Anesthetized sheep were given a 40% total body surface, third degree burn and were insufflated with cotton smoke. Tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) was nebulized every 4 h at 1 or 2 mg for each nebulization, beginning 4 h after injury. Injured but untreated control sheep developed multiple symptoms of acute respiratory distress syndrome: decreased pulmonary gas exchange, increased pulmonary edema, and extensive airway obstruction. These control animals also showed increased pulmonary transvascular fluid flux and increased airway pressures. These variables were all stable in sham animals. Nebulization of saline or 1 mg of TPA only slightly improved measures of pulmonary function. Treatment of injured sheep with 2 mg of TPA attenuated all the pulmonary abnormalities noted above. The results provide evidence that clearance of airway obstructive cast material is crucial in managing acute respiratory distress syndrome resulting from combined burn and smoke inhalation injury. [References: 29]
Publication Type
Article

PM3003723580

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c6

<7>
Authors
Pereira R. Ribeiro R. Goncalves F.
Title
Scalp hair analysis as a tool in assessing human exposure to heavy metals (S. Domingos mine, Portugal)
Source
Science of the Total Environment. 327(1-3):81-92, 2004 Jul 5.
Abstract
wHair samples from the scalp were used in a preliminary assessment of heavy metals exposure (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn and Zn) of the human population living near an abandoned cuprie pyrite mine (Mina de S. Domingos, Southeast Alentejo, Portugal). In parallel with the collection of hair samples, individuals from two different communities at the South and North of the mine area answered a questionnaire designed to obtain information about potential exposure pathways to these elements. The questionnaire allowed data collection about the most frequently consumed foodstuffs, drinking water sources, smoking habits, alcohol consumption and health condition. Higher concentrations, and subsequently higher ranges, of Cd, Cu and As were recorded in individuals living near the mine (MSD group), in opposition to individuals living several kilometers apart. Additionally, the concentrations recorded in the hair of some individuals from the MSD group were above the reference values for non-exposed individuals, suggesting their enhanced exposure. However, no significant differences were found for the average concentration of these elements between villages. Individuals from the CP and SC groups presented significantly higher concentrations of Zn and Mn in scalp hair. These results were in agreement with the concentrations of these elements recorded in soil samples. The water supplies of the area do not seem to be potential sources of trace elements for human beings. In opposition, individuals that frequently consume milk and cheese obtained from cattle that usually breeds in the area presented significantly higher concentrations of As and Mn in their scalp hair. Our results suggest that the population of S. Domingos mine area and neighbour localities may be exposed to some of the elements analysed namely Mn and Zn. The most likely exposure pathways seemed to be animal foodstuffs, however, a more detailed analysis of these products. as well as garden vegetables and fruits, should be performed. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
[References: 51]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c7

<8>
Authors
Sitaras LE. Bakeas EB. Siskos PA.
Title
Gas/particle partitioning of seven volatile polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in a heavy traffic urban area
Source
Science of the Total Environment. 327(1-3):249-264, 2004 Jul 5.
Abstract
Air samples (vapor- and particle-phase) were taken for 19 sampling events during the period from December 1997 to July 1998 in an urban site in the center of Athens. The urban site is densely populated and characterized by heavy traffic circulation and elevated concentrations of VOCs, NOx CO and smoke. Seven volatile polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were determined in samples. The temperature dependence of gas-phase atmospheric

PM3003723581

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

concentration of PAHs, C-g, was investigated using diagrams of natural logarithm of partial pressures (in P) vs. reciprocal midpoint temperatures. For the six of seven volatile PAHs, the temperature dependence of In P was statistically significant (at least at the 90% confidence level) and the temperature accounted for 21-67% of the variability in gas-phase concentrations. The gas-phase concentration C-g of the very volatile PAHs was affected more significantly by changes in temperature, but the variation of the less-volatile PAHs fluoranthene and pyrene C-g was better explained by changes in temperature. The temperature dependence of gas/particle partitioning constant K, was also examined. Regressions of log(K,) vs. T-1 for fluorene, fluoranthene and pyrene were classified into two different temperature ranges. The gas/particle partitioning of PAHs was studied by correlating the partition constant to the sub-cooled liquid saturation vapor pressure (P-L(o)). The Junge adsorption model underestimated the particle fraction of volatile PAHs probably due to the presence of non-exchangeable fraction. Slopes (m(r)) of the regressions log K-p vs. log P-L(o), were different from the value - I as Pankow's theory predicts. The short distance between the sampling point and the emission Sources is also estimated to be a factor that causes deviations from the theoretical value. Evidence that atmospheric conditions favorable for secondary aerosol formation coincide with higher value of m(r), was provided by limited sampling events. An interrelation was found to exist between the m(r) values, allowing the prediction of the gas/particle partitioning of a series of seven PAHs by the measurement of a single PAH partitioning. (C) 2003 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
[References: 43]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c8

<9>
Authors
Park JH. El-Sohemy A. Cornelis MC. Kim HA. Kim SY. Bae SC.
Title
Glutathione S-transferase M1, T1, and P1 gene polymorphisms and carotid atherosclerosis in Korean patients with rheumatoid arthritis
Source
Rheumatology International. 24(3):157-163, 2004 May.
Abstract
We assessed the contribution of genetic polymorphisms of glutathione S-transferase M1 (GSTM1), T1 (GSTT1), and P1 (GSTP1, Ile105Val) to carotid atherosclerosis in 40 postmenopausal rheumatoid arthritic (RA) women without histories of smoking. We measured mean intima-media thickness (IMT) and plaque of the common carotid arteries by ultrasonography and evaluated relationships among the known risk factors for atherosclerosis, genetic polymorphisms, RA outcomes, and markers of inflammation. Subjects with the GSTT1-0 genotype had greater IMT ($P < 0.05$). On univariate analysis, carotid IMT was positively associated with age, systolic BP, antihypertensive drug use, and the GSTT1-0 genotype ($P < 0.05$). When compared to subjects with a double-positive GSTM1/T1 genotype, IMT in those with concurrent lack of the GSTM1 and GSTT1 genes was significantly increased ($P = 0.008$). This study suggests that the GSTT1-0 genotype might have an interaction with carotid atherosclerosis related to RA in Korean postmenopausal RA women without histories of smoking. [References: 46]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c9

<10>

PM3003723582

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Authors
Sette A. Neder JA. Nery LE. Kavakama J. Rodrigues RT. Terra-Filho M. Guimaraes S. Bagatin E. Muller N.
Title
Thin-section CT abnormalities and pulmonary gas exchange impairment in workers exposed to asbestos
Source
Radiology. 232(1):66-74, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
PURPOSE: To evaluate the relationship between abnormalities at thin-section computed tomography (CT) and indexes of pulmonary gas exchange impairment at rest and during moderate exercise in workers exposed to asbestos.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Eighty-two workers with long-term exposure to asbestos and abnormal thin-section CT findings underwent respiratory physiologic measurements at rest (lung diffusing capacity, DLCO) and during exercise (oxygen uptake-corrected alveolar-arterial pressure difference for oxygen, DeltaP[A-a]O-2/VO2). CT results were compared with physiologic measurements of impairment in gas exchange (DLCO < 70% predicted value and/or DeltaP[A-a]O-2/VO2 > 20 mm Hg (.) L (.) min(-1)). The CT findings were divided into five categories by using a previously described method. Odds ratios and 95% CIs for gas exchange defects were calculated for patients grouped according to CT findings. Logistic regression analysis was performed with gas exchange as the dependent response and CT abnormalities as independent variables.

RESULTS: A significant association was found between extent of disease at CT and impairment of gas exchange (P <.01). Probability of functional impairment was increased with multifocal (class 11) and diffuse (class 111) CT abnormalities, particularly when several lesion types were found concomitantly. Logistic regression analysis demonstrated significant association of parenchymal bands (odds ratio, 6.20; 95% CI: 1.99, 19.22) and subpleural nodules (odds ratio, 3.83; 95% CI: 1.23,11.89) with functional impairment. Presence and number of pleural plaques did not improve model accuracy for gas exchange impairment prediction (P > .05).

CONCLUSION: Thin-section CT grading of interstitial lung disease is useful in assessing the likelihood of pulmonary gas exchange impairment at rest (DLCO) and during exercise (DeltaP[A-a]O-2/VO2) in workers with long-term asbestos exposure. [References: 43]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c10

<11>
Authors
Heitmann BL. Stroger U. Mikkelsen KL. Holst C. Sorensen TIA.
Title
Large heterogeneity of the obesity epidemic in Danish adults
Source
Public Health Nutrition. 7(3):453-460, 2004 May.
Abstract
Objective: To examine to what extent the obesity epidemic is a general phenomenon in adults by assessing the secular change, by birth cohort and age, in the prevalence of obesity and median body mass index (BMI) in Danish men and women measured between 1964 and 1994.

Design: Multiple cross-sectional population surveys.

Setting: The greater Copenhagen area of Denmark.

Subjects: The study included 17 065 men (30 336 observations) and 13 417

PM3003723583

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

women (24065 observations), aged 20-84 years.

Main outcome measures: Trends in median BMI and prevalence of obesity estimated from measured height and weight in 10-year age groups.

Results: In general the prevalence of obesity was increasing, although in an irregular way: among men in two phases, during the 1970s and 1990s and among women only during the 1990s. Great heterogeneity was observed between birth cohorts and age groups. There was only little indication of an increasing trend in obesity prevalence for women, except for the 55-64-year-olds. In men, the prevalence of obesity was increasing in all age groups except in the youngest ones, and it was statistically significant only for men aged 35-74 years. There was no significant linear change in median BMI in any group, except for an increasing trend among men aged 50 years and above.

Conclusion: Although the overall Danish trend for obesity prevalence, similar to trends world-wide, showed a marked increase, the trend was very heterogeneous and generally neither uniform nor significantly positive; the changes were irregular, different among men and women, and different in the different age and birth cohorts. The obesity problem in middle-aged and older men of certain birth cohorts poses a specific public health challenge. Future studies of determinants behind the heterogeneity in the development of the obesity epidemic may provide clues to its causes. [References: 39]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=10544300%7c11

<b>

Authors
Lande B. Andersen LF. Veierod MB. Baerug A. Johansson L. Trygg KU. Bjorneboe GEA.

Title
Breast-feeding at 12 months of age and dietary habits among breast-fed and non-breast-fed infants

Source
Public Health Nutrition. 7(4):495-503, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
Objective: To analyse factors associated with breast-feeding and use of sweetened drinks at 12 months, and to compare dietary habits among breast-fed and non-breast-fed infants.

Design: Data were collected by a semi-quantitative food-frequency questionnaire filled in by the parents.

Setting: National dietary survey in Norway.

Subjects: In total, 1932 12-month-old infants were included.

Results: At 12 months, 36% of the infants were breast-fed. The odds of breast-feeding at this age were more than doubled both for mothers greater than or equal to35 years compared with mothers < 25 years and for mothers in the highest educational group compared with mothers in the lowest. A negative association was found for maternal smoking, and the odds of breast-feeding were 40% lower for mothers who smoked than for nonsmokers. Some dietary differences were observed between breast-fed and non-breast-fed infants apart from intake of milk. In particular, breast-fed infants had a significantly lower daily intake of sweetened drinks than non-breast-fed infants and a 16% lower mean daily intake of added sugars ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, breast-fed infants had 30% higher odds of not receiving sweetened drinks daily, compared with non-breast-fed infants.

PM3003723584

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Conclusions: Maternal age, education and smoking status were important factors for breast-feeding at 12 months. Breast-fed infants had lower intakes of sweetened drinks and added sugars than non-breast-fed infants. From a public health perspective, continued promotion of breast-feeding is needed to reduce inequalities in breast-feeding. Moreover, prevention of high intakes of sweetened drinks and added sugars should start in infancy. [References: 32]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c12

<13>

Authors
Friedman JI.

Title
Cholinergic targets for cognitive enhancement in schizophrenia: focus on cholinesterase inhibitors and muscarinic agonists

Source
Psychopharmacology. 174(1):45-53, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
Rationale. Alterations in the central cholinergic system of patients with schizophrenia such as reduced numbers of muscarinic and nicotinic receptors in the cortex and hippocampus may contribute to the cognitive impairment of schizophrenia. Therefore, pharmacological treatments that enhance central cholinergic function may be useful as cognitive enhancers in schizophrenia. Methods. Searches were conducted for articles which investigated alterations of central cholinergic systems in patients with schizophrenia. Additional searches were conducted for animal and human trials of potential cognitive enhancing compounds that target the cholinergic system and any preliminary trials conducted with schizophrenic patients. Results. Currently available treatments which are potentially suitable for this purpose include acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, muscarinic agonists, nicotinic agonists, and allosteric potentiators of nicotinic receptor function. Although some open label studies demonstrate modest cognitive improvements of schizophrenic patients treated with donepezil, data from a blinded, placebo controlled study demonstrate no effect. Data from a controlled trial of galantamine, a combined acetylcholinesterase inhibitor and allosteric potentiator of the nicotinic receptor, indicates that this may be an effective alternative. In addition, some preclinical data indicates that selective M-1 muscarinic agonists under development may have potential as cognitive enhancers and antipsychotic treatments for schizophrenic patients. Conclusions. A cholinergic approach to ameliorating the cognitive dysfunction of schizophrenia appears viable. There is some preliminary data to support the efficacy of combined acetylcholinesterase inhibitors and allosteric potentiators of the nicotinic receptor, whereas future trials are awaited for more specific muscarinic agonists currently under development. [References: 93]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c13

<14>

Authors
Martin LF. Kem WR. Freedman R.

Title
Alpha-7 nicotinic receptor agonists: potential new candidates for the treatment of schizophrenia

PM3003723585

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Source
Psychopharmacology. 174(1):54-64, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Rationale and objective. Auditory sensory gating, a biological measurement of the ability to suppress the evoked response to the second of two auditory stimuli, is diminished in people with schizophrenia. Deficits in sensory gating are associated with attentional impairment, and may contribute to cognitive symptoms and perceptual disturbances. This inhibitory process, which involves the alpha(7) nicotinic receptor mediated release of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) by hippocampal interneurons, represents a potential new target for therapeutic intervention in schizophrenia. Method. This paper will review several lines of evidence implicating the nicotinic-cholinergic, and specifically, the alpha(7) nicotinic receptor system in the pathology of schizophrenia and the evidence that alpha(7) nicotinic receptor agonists may ameliorate some of these deficits. Results. Impaired auditory sensory gating has been linked to the alpha(7) nicotinic receptor gene on the chromosome 15q14 locus. Single nucleotide polymorphisms of the promoter region of this gene are more frequent in people with schizophrenia. Although nicotine can acutely reverse diminished auditory sensory gating in people with schizophrenia, this effect is lost on a chronic basis due to receptor desensitization. Clozapine is able to reverse auditory sensory gating impairment, probably through an alpha(7) nicotinic receptor mechanism, in both humans and animal models with repeated dosing. The alpha(7) nicotinic agonist 3-2,4 dimethoxybenzylidene anabaseine (DMXBA) can also enhance auditory sensory gating in animal models. DMXBA is well tolerated in humans and improves several cognitive measures. Conclusion. Alpha-7 nicotinic receptor agonists appear to be reasonable candidates for the treatment of cognitive and perceptual disturbances in schizophrenia. [References: 160]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=10544300&7c14

<10>
Authors
Kedmi M. Beaudet AL. Orr-Urtreger A.
Title
Mice lacking neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor beta 4-subunit and mice lacking both alpha 5- and beta 4-subunits are highly resistant to nicotine-induced seizures
Source
Physiological Genomics. 17(2):221-229, 2004 Apr 13.
Abstract
Nicotine, the main addictive component of tobacco, evokes a wide range of dose- dependent behaviors in rodents, and when administrated in high doses, it can induce clonic- tonic seizures. Nicotine acts through the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). Mutations in the human alpha4- and the beta2- nAChR subunit genes cause autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy. Using transgenic mice with mutations in nAChR subunits, it was demonstrated previously that the alpha4-, alpha5-, and alpha7- subunits are involved in nicotine- induced seizures. To examine the possibility that the beta4- subunit is also involved in this phenotype, we tested mice with homozygous beta4- subunit deficiency. The beta4 null mice were remarkably resistant to nicotine- induced seizures compared with wild- type and alpha5 null mice. We also generated mice with double deficiency of both alpha5- and beta4- nAChR subunits and demonstrated that they were more resistant to nicotine's convulsant effect than either the alpha5 or the beta4 single mutant mice. In addition, the single alpha5 mutants and the double alpha5beta4- deficient mice exhibited a significantly shorter latency time to seizure than that of the wild-type mice. Our results thus show that beta4- containing nAChRs have a crucial role in the pathogenesis of nicotine- induced seizures.

PM3003723586

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Furthermore, by comparing multiple mutant mice with single and double subunit deficiency, we suggest that nicotinic receptors containing either alpha5- or beta4- subunits are involved in nicotine- induced seizures and that receptors containing both subunits are likely to contribute to this phenomena as well. However, the alpha5- subunit, but not the beta4- subunit, regulates the rate of response to high doses of nicotine. [References: 67]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c15

<16>

Authors
Mamie C. Habre W. Delhumeau C. Argiroffo CB. Morabia A.

Title
Incidence and risk factors of perioperative respiratory adverse events in children undergoing elective surgery

Source
Pediatric Anesthesia. 14(3):218-224, 2004 Mar.

Abstract
Background: Adverse respiratory events remain one of the major causes of morbidity during anaesthesia, especially in children. The purpose of this prospective study was to determine the incidence of perioperative respiratory adverse events (PRAE) during elective paediatric surgery and to identify the risk factors for these events.

Methods: Potential risk factors (atopy, eczema, rhinitis, food allergy, previous allergic tests, pollens or animal allergy, passive smoking, obstructive sleep disorders) were assessed using the International Society on Allergy and Asthma (ISAAC) questionnaire, which was submitted to the parents during preoperative anaesthetic assessment. Anaesthetic and surgical conditions were systematically recorded. A multivariate logistic regression explaining PRAE was developed in 800 children.

Results: The intraoperative incidence of respiratory adverse events was 21% and the incidence in the postanesthetic care unit was 13%. According to the multivariate analysis, children not anaesthetized by a specialist paediatric anaesthesiologist have 1.7 increased risk to present PRAE (95% CI = 1.13-2.57). Children anaesthetized for ear, nose, throat (ENT) surgery had a 1.57-fold higher risk of PRAE compared with other procedures (95% CI = 1.01-2.44). Furthermore, there was a synergistic interaction when two risk factors: residents and ENT surgery, were concomitant: the odds ratio (OR) of PRAE during non-ENT surgical procedures was 1.43 (95% CI = 0.91-2.24), but increased to 2.74-fold (95% CI = 1.15-4.32) for ENT surgery. The risk of PRAE was significantly lower when the anaesthetic technique included tracheal intubation with relaxants (OR = 0.6, 95% CI = 0.45-0.95) and decreased by 8% with each increasing year of age.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates a high incidence of PRAE in paediatric surgical patients without respiratory tract infections, which appears to be primarily determined by the age of the child and the anaesthetic care rather than by the child's medical history. [References: 18]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c16

<17>
Authors

PM3003723587

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Reisli R. Apilliogullari S. Reisli I. Tuncer S. Erol A. Okesli S.
Title
The effect of environmental tobacco smoke on the dose requirements of rocuronium in children
Source
Pediatric Anesthesia. 14(3):247-250, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Background: Smoking affects the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic behaviour of several drugs. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of environmental tobacco smoke on onset and recovery time after single dose rocuronium in children.

Methods: Forty children between 4 and 10 years were enrolled into the study. Children who have no familial smoking history were included in the first group whereas passive smokers included in the second group. Sevoflurane in 50% O-2 and 50% N2O was used for induction of anaesthesia. Evoked adductor pollicis electromyography was used to monitor neuromuscular block. The T-95 and T-25 values were recorded.

Results: The T-95 values (+/-SD) for rocuronium were 110.1 +/- 39.3 s and 79.3 +/- 35.6 s for group 1 and group 2, respectively ($P < 0.05$). The T-25 value of group 2 was 40.1 +/- 10.6 min and compared with group 1 values (30.85 +/- 7.02 min) it was significantly longer ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: This study shows that passive smoking children consume less rocuronium than nonsmokers during similar anaesthesia. We think that a history of passive smoking must also be taken into consideration during preoperative evaluation of paediatric patients. [References: 13]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c17

<18>
Authors
Kiel DP.
Title
Smoking, alcohol, and bone health
Book Editors
Holick MF, DawsonHughes B
Source
NUTRITION AND BONE HEALTH. PG. 481-513. 2004 [Figures] [Plates].
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c18

<19>
Authors
Janssen MJR. Laheij RJF. Jansen JBMJ. de Boer WA.
Title
The influence of pretreatment on cure rates of Helicobacter pylori eradication
Source
Netherlands Journal of Medicine. 62(6):192-196, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background: Many patients treated for H. pylori infection have been taking a proton pump inhibitor beforehand. There is conflicting evidence whether pretreatment influences the efficacy of H. pylori eradication. The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of pretreatment on cure rates of H. pylori eradication.

PM3003723588

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Methods: Patients with H. pylori positive peptic ulcer disease or functional dyspepsia were treated with two-day quadruple therapy (lansoprazole 30 mg twice daily, and colloidal bismuth subcitrate 120 mg, tetracycline 250 mg and metronidazole 250 mg, all eight times a day). Patients were randomised to receive either three-day pretreatment with lansoprazole 30 mg twice daily or no pretreatment. H. pylori was diagnosed using CLO, histology and culture.

Results: Twenty-five (66%) Of 38 patients with pretreatment and 32 (84%) Of 38 patients without pretreatment were cured (p=0.06). After adjustment for diagnosis, smoking status and metronidazole resistance the influence of pretreatment became slightly less pronounced (OR 0.44, 95% Cl 0.1.1-7)Nonsmokers and patients with peptic ulcer disease were more likely to achieve H. pylori eradication than smokers and patients with functional dyspepsia, respectively (adjusted odds ratios: 4.79 (1.2-19) and 4.32 (11.0-18)).

Conclusions: This two-day quadruple therapy reached an overall cure rate Of 75%. Nonsmokers and patients with peptic ulcer disease were more likely to achieve H. pylori eradication. Three-day pretreatment with a proton pump inhibitor may decrease cure rates of this two-day quadruple therapy. [References: 37]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c19

~~J 220~~

Authors
Allam MF. Campbell MJ. Hofman A. Del Castillo AS. Navajas RFC.

Title
Smoking and Parkinson's disease: Systematic review of prospective studies [Review]

Source
Movement Disorders. 19(6):614-621, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
We estimated the pooled risk of tobacco smoking for Parkinson's disease (PD). Inclusion criteria included systematic searches of MedLine, PsycLIT, Embase, Current Contents, previously published reviews, examination of cited reference sources, and personal contact and discussion with several investigators expert in the field. Published prospective studies on PD and cigarette smoking. When two or more studies were based on an identical study, the study that principally investigated the relationship or the study that was published last was used. Seven prospective studies were carried out between 1959 and 1997, of which six reported risk estimates. Four cohorts were based on standardised mortality rates, which were exclusively of male. Only one study included risk estimates for both males and females separately. The risk of ever smoker was 0.51 (95% confidence interval, 0.43 to 0.61). There was an obvious protective effect of current smoking in the pooled estimate (relative risk, 0.35; 95% CI, 0.26-0.47). Former smokers had lower risk compared with never smokers (relative risk, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.49-0.88). Although our pooled estimates show that smoking is inversely associated with the risk of PD, the four prospective studies that were based on follow-up of mortality of smokers had many limitations. Further studies evaluating the association between smoking and PD in women are strongly needed. (C) 2004 Movement Disorder Society. [References: 62]

Publication Type
Review

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c20

PM3003723589

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

<21>
Authors
Ying C. Li GY. Zhang YP.
Title
An LTCC planar ultra-wideband antenna
Source
Microwave & Optical Technology Letters. 42(3):220-222, 2004 Aug 5.
Abstract
An ultra-wideband (UWB) planar volcano-smoke slot antenna realized using low-temperature cofired ceramic (LTCC) technology is reported in this paper. The antenna, developed for a single-package solution of UWB radio, hasimple single-layer structure and a small footprint of 23 X 23 mm(2). The result shows that the prototype antenna achieves an impedance bandwidth of 9 GH7 (with return loss S-11 < -10 dB from 3 to 12 GHz). The antenna radiation pattern at frequencies 3.5, 6.85, and 10.1 GHz and gain versus frequency are also presented. (C) 2004 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. [References: 3]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c21

<22>
Authors
Risse PA. Naline E. Faisy C. Huchon G. Chung KF. Kleinmann P. Advenier C. Roche N.
Title
Protease-activated receptor 2 in regulation of bronchomotor tone: Effect of tobacco smoking
Source
Life Sciences. 75(8):991-1002, 2004 Jul 9.
Abstract
Protease-activated receptors are G protein-coupled receptors activated by serine-proteases. Protease-activated receptor 2 is involved in the regulation of airway smooth muscle tone but its effects vary according to species and experimental conditions. We determined the effects of protease-activated receptor 2 activation on smooth muscle tone and airway reactivity to histamine in guinea pigs and smoking or non-smoking humans. The effects of trypsin and protease-activated receptor activating peptide on the isometric tension and response to histamine of guinea pig tracheal and human bronchial rings were studied. Human tissues were obtained from 6 smokers and 4 non-smokers. We assessed the effects of epithelial removal, inhibitors of cyclooxygenases, nitric oxide synthases, neutral endopeptidase and antagonists of acetylcholine, histamine, bradykinin and tachykinin receptors. Bronchomotor responses to protease-activated receptor 2 activation were variable in guinea pig, in half of animals PAR2 activation induced smooth muscle relaxation through the epithelial release of prostanoids but not of nitric oxide. In human airways, protease-activated receptor 2 activation reduced responsiveness to histamine in bronchial rings from smokers but increased responsiveness in bronchi from non-smokers. This study demonstrates an influence of tobacco smoking on the effect of protease-activated receptor 2 activation on airway responsiveness in humans, with an increased protection against histamine-induced contractions, probably through an increased epithelial release of prostanoids. The role of airway protease-activated receptor 2 may be to maintain smooth muscle tone homeostasis. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [References: 27]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c22

PM3003723590

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

<23>
Authors
El-Sakka AI. Morsy AM. Fagih BI. Nassar AH.
Title
Coronary artery risk factors in patients with erectile dysfunction
Source
Journal of Urology. 172(1):251-254, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Purpose: We evaluated the risk factors of coronary artery disease in patients with erectile dysfunction (ED).

Materials and Methods: A total of 417 male patients with ED were enrolled in this study. Patients were interviewed for ED using the International Index of Erectile Function. All patients were also screened for sociodemographic data and risk factors for ischemic heart disease (IHD), including age, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia and psychological disorders. Patients underwent routine laboratory investigation plus testosterone and prolactin assessment. All patients were referred to a cardiologist for IHD evaluation.

Results: Mean age +/- SD was 59.1 +/- 10.3 years. Of the patients 27.3% were younger than 50 years, 37.2% were current or former smokers, and 27.6% had mild, 30% had moderate and 42.4% had severe ED. Of the patients 26.9% had different degrees of IHD, of whom 84.8% were older than 50 years. There was a significant association between age and IHD ($p < 0.05$). There were significant associations between IHD, and the increased severity and progressive course of ED (each $p < 0.05$). Furthermore, higher degrees of IHD were significantly associated with severe ED. Diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia and psychological disorders were present in 75.1%, 39.3%, 45.6% and 8.2% of the patients, respectively. Overall 92.1% of the patients with ED had 1 or more coronary artery risk factors. The presence of at least 1 risk factor is significantly associated with ED in patients with IHD ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Coronary artery risk factors are significantly associated with erectile dysfunction. A significant association between higher degrees of IHD and the increased severity of ED was detected. [References: 21]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430008%7c23

<24>
Authors
Stewart G. Ruggles R. Peacock J.
Title
The association of self-reported violence at home and health in primary school pupils in West London
Source
Journal of Public Health. 26(1):19-23, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Background The effects of violence upon young people are relatively poorly understood. In 2001 the London Borough of Ealing conducted a large-scale survey of primary school pupils, which included questions on levels of violence at home. The aim of this study was to measure the association of violence at home with measures of health, health care use and health-related behaviours in primary school pupils aged 9 and 11 in West London.

Methods A total of 3007 pupils from 28 primary schools were given a self-complete health questionnaire; 2083 completed a question on violence

PM3003723591

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

at home.

Results Pupils reporting violence were more likely to have needed medical attention in the last year. Violence was also associated with greater need of dental care, drinking and spending money on alcohol, spending money on cigarettes, not eating or drinking before school, less willingness to speak to parents and siblings about drugs, and less communication with teachers about puberty and growing up. Violence was positively associated with increased communication with relatives about puberty.

Conclusion Pupils who report violence at home are more likely to have more injuries, riskier health behaviours and less social support than those reporting no violence at home. [References: 14]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c24

<25>

Authors
Fielding R. Chee YY. Choi KM. Chu TK. Kato K. Lam SK. Sin KL. Tang KT. Wong HM. Wong KM.

Title
Declines in tobacco brand recognition and ever-smoking rates among young children following restrictions on tobacco advertisements in Hong Kong

Source
Journal of Public Health. 26(1):24-30, 2004 Mar.

Abstract
Background We compared the recognition of tobacco brands and ever-smoking rates in young children before (1991) and after (2001) the implementation of cigarette advertising restrictions in Hong Kong and identified continuing sources of tobacco promotion exposure.

Methods A cross-sectional survey of 824 primary school children aged from 8 to 11 (Primary classes 3 - 4) living in two Hong Kong districts was carried out using self-completed questionnaires examining smoking behaviour and recognition of names and logos from 18 tobacco, food, drink and other brands common in Hong Kong.

Results Ever-smoking prevalence in 2001 was 3.8 per cent (1991, 7.8 per cent). Tobacco brand recognition rates ranged from 5.3 per cent (Viceroy name) to 72.8 per cent (Viceroy logo). Compared with 1991, in 2001 never-smoker children recognized fewer tobacco brand names and logos: Marlboro logo recognition rate fell by 55.3 per cent. Similar declines were also seen in ever-smoker children, with recognition of the Marlboro logo decreasing 48 per cent. Recognition rates declined amongst both boys and girls. Children from nonsmoking families constituted 51 per cent (426) of the sample, whereas 34.5 per cent (284), 8.5 per cent (70), 1.7 per cent (14) and 4.4 per cent (36) of the children had one, two, three or more than three smoking family members at home, respectively. Tobacco brand recognition rates and ever-smoking prevalence were significantly higher among children with smoking family members compared with those without. Among 12 possible sources of exposure to cigarette brand names and logos, retail stalls (75.5 per cent; 622), indirect advertisements (71.5 per cent; 589) and magazines (65.3 per cent; 538) were ranked the most common.

Conclusion Advertising restrictions in Hong Kong have effectively decreased primary-age children's recognition of tobacco branding. However, these children remain vulnerable to branding, mostly through exposure from family smokers, point-of-sale tobacco advertisement and occasional promotions. Action to curb these is now required. [References: 7]

Publication Type
Article

PM3003723592

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c25

<26>
Authors
de Lusignan S. Hague N. Brown A. Majeed A.
Title
An educational intervention to improve data recording in the management of ischaemic heart disease in primary care
Source
Journal of Public Health. 26(1):34-37, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Background Gaps in computerized medical records and a lack of a systematic approach to data recording make progress towards achieving quality standards in primary care difficult to demonstrate. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of an educational intervention on data quality in primary care.

Methods A before-and-after study of key data quality measures was carried out in 87 general practices in eight primary care organizations in England in phase 1 and 84 general practices in phase 2. The subjects were 19 470 patients with ischaemic heart disease in phase 1 and 19 784 patients in phase 2. The main outcome measures were improvement in the completeness and quality of the computerized medical record. Anonymized data were extracted from clinical information systems and processed to produce comparative information on each practice. Data quality workshops were arranged, in which reflection can take place, backed up by summary statistics. Practice visits provided training and personalized feedback of patients needing intervention.

Results In the patients with heart disease, nearly 16 000 new clinical entries were made in the key improvement areas. The percentage of patients advised to quit smoking increased by 49.3 per cent, from 23.6 per cent to 61.9 per cent. There were also significant improvements in many other aspects of management.

Conclusions Focused interventions that provide targeted and relevant clinical information can be implemented in primary care. Such interventions can lead to a rise in data quality in primary care, but their effectiveness needs to be further tested in more rigorous research settings such as randomized controlled trials. [References: 20]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c26

<27>
Authors
Ohayon MM.
Title
Interactions between sleep normative data and sociocultural characteristics in the elderly
Source
Journal of Psychosomatic Research. 56(5):479-486, 2004 May.
Abstract
Objective: To present sleep patterns in elderly individuals and factors associated with short sleep and long daytime and nighttime sleep. Methods: A total of 8091 subjects aged between 55 and 10 1 years representative of the noninstitutionalized general population of seven European countries (France, Finland, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and UK) were interviewed by telephone about their sleep habits and sleep disorders.

PM3003723593

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Results: The average sleep duration was 6 h and 57 min. Sleep duration was longer in men than in women. Five percent of the sample slept 5 h or less and 5% slept 9 h or more per night. Factors associated with short sleep (lower fifth percentile) were age, living in UK, no physical exercise, drinking six cups of coffee or more per day, taking a medication for sleep, difficulty initiating sleep, disrupted sleep, early morning awakening, and presence of an anxiety disorder. Factors associated with long sleep (greater than or equal to95th percentile) were age, living in France, Portugal, or Spain, being underweight, no physical exercise, disrupted sleep, taking a medication for sleep, and presence of an anxiety disorder. Long daytime sleep (54 min or more) were age, being a man, being overweight or obese, physical disease, being dissatisfied with one's social life, smoking, drinking alcohol, and having a major depressive disorder. Conclusion: Sleep patterns considerably varied among the countries in the elderly population. Extreme values of sleep duration (short and long sleep) were associated with several sleep and mental health problems. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [References: 33]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c27

<28>

Authors
Nguyen HN. Rasmussen BA. Perry DC.

Title
Binding and functional activity of nicotinic cholinergic receptors in selected rat brain regions are increased following long-term but not short-term nicotine treatment

Source
Journal of Neurochemistry. 90(1):40-49, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Chronic nicotine exposure up-regulates neuronal nicotinic receptors, but the functional consequences for these receptors is less well understood. Following 2 weeks of nicotine or saline treatment by osmotic minipump, the functional activity of nicotinic receptors was measured by concentration-response curves for epibatidine-stimulated Rb-86 efflux. Nicotine-treated animals had a significantly higher maximal efflux in cerebral cortex and superior colliculus, but not in thalamus or interpeduncular nucleus plus medial habenula. This increase was confirmed in a separate experiment with stimulation by single concentrations of epibatidine (cortex, superior colliculus) or nicotine (cortex only). Chronic nicotine did not alter Rb-86 efflux stimulated by cytisine, an alpha3beta4-selective agonist, or by potassium chloride, in any region. Short-term (16 h) nicotine exposure caused no changes in either Rb-86 efflux or receptor binding measured with [H-3]epibatidine. Binding was significantly increased after 2 weeks nicotine exposure in cortex, superior colliculus and thalamus, but not in interpeduncular nucleus plus medial habenula. The increases in epibatidine-stimulated Rb-86 efflux in the four regions tested was linearly correlated with the increases in [H-3]epibatidine binding in these regions (R-2 = 0.91), suggesting that rat brain receptors up-regulated by chronic nicotine are active. These results have important consequences for understanding nicotinic receptor neurobiology in smokers and users of nicotine replacement therapy. [References: 44]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c28

PM3003723594

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

<29>
Authors
Walker BF. Muller R. Grant WD.
Title
Low back pain in Australian adults. Health provider utilization and care seeking
Source
Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics. 27(5):327-335, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Objective: To determine the characteristics of Australian adults who seek care for low back pain (LBP), including the type of care they choose and any factors associated with making those choices.

Design: A population-based mailed survey.

Subjects: An age, gender, and state stratified random sample of 2768 Australian adults selected from the Electoral Roll.

Methods: A self-administered, fully structured questionnaire included a series of questions relating to care seeking for LBP, choice of provider, and types of treatment received. In addition, a series of questions were asked relating to demographic characteristics, socioeconomic variables, severity of LBP, cigarette smoking, anthropometric variables, perceived cause of LBP, lifetime emotional distress, job satisfaction, lifetime physical fitness, past 5-year health status, and fear of LBP causing future impairment.

Results: The response rate was 69.1%. The sample proved to be similar to the Australian adult population. The majority of respondents with LBP in the past 6 months did not seek care for it (55.5%). Factors that increased care seeking were higher grades of pain and disability severity, fear of the impact of pain on future work and life, and female sex. Factors decreasing the likelihood for seeking care were identified as the cause of pain being an accident at home and also never being married. General medical practitioners and chiropractors are the most popular providers of care.

Conclusion: This study shows that a majority of people did not seek care for their LBP. The reasons for care seeking proved to be independent of social or economic status. [References: 26]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c29

<30>
Authors
Mangtani P. Cumberland P. Hodgson CR. Roberts JA. Cutts FT. Hall AJ.
Title
A cohort study of the effectiveness of influenza vaccine in older people, performed using the United Kingdom General Practice Research Database
Source
Journal of Infectious Diseases. 190(1):1-10, 2004 Jul 1.
Abstract
Background. The effectiveness of influenza vaccination against hospitalization and death can only ethically be assessed in observational studies. A concern is that individuals who are vaccinated are healthier than individuals who are not vaccinated, potentially biasing estimates of effectiveness upward.

Methods. We conducted a historical cohort study of individuals >64 years of age, for whom there were data available in the General Practice Research Database for 1989 to 1999 in England and Wales. Rates of

PM3003723595

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

admissions for acute respiratory diseases and rates of death due to respiratory disease were compared over 692,819 person-years in vaccine recipients and 1,534,280 person-years in vaccine nonrecipients.

Results. The pooled effectiveness of vaccine against hospitalizations for acute respiratory disease was 21% (95% confidence interval [CI], 17%-26%). The rate reduction attributable to vaccination was 4.15 hospitalizations/100,000 person-weeks in the influenza season. Among vaccine recipients, no important reduction in the number of admissions to the hospital was seen outside influenza seasons. The pooled effectiveness of vaccine against deaths due to respiratory disease was 12% (95% CI, 8%-16%). A greater proportionate reduction was seen among people without medical disorders, but absolute rate reduction was higher in individuals with medical disorders, compared with individuals without such disorders (6.14 deaths due to respiratory disease/100,000 person-weeks vs. 3.12 deaths due to respiratory disease/100,000 person-weeks). Clear protection against death due to all causes was not seen.

Conclusions. Influenza vaccination reduces the number of hospitalizations and deaths due to respiratory disease, after correction for confounding in individuals >64 years of age who had a high risk or a low risk for influenza. For elderly people, untargeted influenza vaccination is of confirmed benefit against serious outcomes. [References: 33]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c30

<31>

Authors
Sinha P. Hobbs PV. Yokelson RJ. Blake DR. Gao S. Kirchstetter TW.

Title
Emissions from miombo woodland and dambo grassland savanna fires - art. no. D11305

Source
Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres. 109(D11):11305, 2004 Jun 10.

Abstract
Airborne measurements of trace gases and particles over and downwind of two prescribed savanna fires in Zambia are described. The measurements include profiles through the smoke plumes of condensation nucleus concentrations and normalized excess mixing ratios of particles and gases, emission factors for 42 trace gases and seven particulate species, and vertical profiles of ambient conditions. The fires were ignited in plots of miombo woodland savanna, the most prevalent savanna type in southern Africa, and dambo grassland savanna, an important enclave of miombo woodland ecosystems. Emission factors for the two fires are combined with measurements of fuel loading, combustion factors, and burned area (derived from satellite burn scar retrievals) to estimate the emissions of trace gases and particles from woodland and grassland savanna fires in Zambia and southern Africa during the dry season (May-October) of 2000. It is estimated that the emissions of CO2, CO, total hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides (NOx as NO), sulfur dioxide (SO2), formaldehyde, methyl bromide, total particulate matter, and black carbon from woodland and grassland savanna fires during the dry season of 2000 in southern Africa contributed 12.3%, 12.6%, 5.9%, 10.3%, 7.5%, 24.2%, 2.8%, 17.5%, and 11.1%, respectively, of the average annual emissions from all types of savanna fires worldwide. In 2000 the average annual emissions of methane, ethane, ethene, acetylene, propene, formaldehyde, methanol, and acetic acid from the use of biofuels in Zambia were comparable to or exceeded dry season emissions of these species from woodland and grassland savanna fires in Zambia. [References: 39]

Publication Type
Article

PM3003723596

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c31

<32>
Authors
Mathger LM. Collins TFT. Lima PA.
Title
The role of muscarinic receptors and intracellular Ca2+ in the spectral reflectivity changes of squid iridophores
Source
Journal of Experimental Biology. 207(11):1759-1769, 2004 May.
Abstract
In this paper we describe changes in spectral reflectivity of the light reflectors (iridophores) of the squid Alloteuthis subulata. The spectral changes that can be seen in living squid, can also be brought about by superfusing whole skin preparations with acetylcholine (ACh) (20 mumol l(-1)) and muscarine (30 mumol l(-1)) but not nicotine (up to 50 mmol l(-1)), suggesting that cholinergic muscarinic receptors are involved. Changing the osmolarity of the external solution had no effect on spectral reflectivity. To study the iridophores at the cellular level, iridophores were isolated enzymatically. Lucifer Yellow filled the iridophores uniformly, showing cellular individuality. Isolated iridophore cells were loaded with Fura-2 AM and cytoplasmic Ca2+ was recorded ratiometrically. Intracellular Ca2+ (resting concentration at 66.16 nmol l(-1)) increased transiently after addition of ACh (50 mumol l(-1)), muscarine (25 mumol l(-1)), but, not nicotine (up to 5 mmol l(-1)). Ca2+ also increased when superfused with potassium chloride (10 mmol l(-1)) and caffeine (2.5 mmol l(-1)). Hypo- and hyperosmotic solutions had no effects on the cytoplasmic Ca2+. By presenting direct evidence that iridophores; are polarised cellular structures containing Ca2+ stores and that they are activated via cholinergic muscarinic receptors, we demonstrate that Ca2+ is involved in the reflectivity changes of the iridophores of A. subulata. Specimens were prepared for transmission electron microscopy. It was found that the orientations of the plates with respect to the skin surface are in good agreement with the expected orientations based on the prediction that the iridophores act as multilayer reflectors. [References: 52]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c32

<33>
Authors
Naess O. Claussen B. Thelle DS. Smith GD.
Title
Cumulative deprivation and cause specific mortality. A census based study of life course influences over three decades
Source
Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health. 58(7):599-603, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Objective: To examine whether increasing cumulative deprivation has an incremental effect on total as well as cause specific mortality.

Design: Census data on housing conditions as indicators of deprivation from 1960, 1970, and 1980 were linked to 1990 - 98 death registrations. Relative indices of inequalities were computed for housing conditions to measure the cumulative impact of differences in social conditions.

Participants: 97 381 (71.1%) 30 - 49 year old and 70 701 (80.0%) 50 - 69 year old inhabitants of Oslo, Norway, in 1990 with census information on housing conditions and recorded length of education.

PM3003723597

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Main results: Mortality risk was increased when all censuses' housing conditions were summed in both age groups and sex. The cause specific analysis indicated such an effect, particularly for coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, and smoking related cancers. Violent deaths were essentially associated with housing conditions closer to the time of death in men in both age groups and in young women.

Conclusions: To fully account for socially mediated risk of death, a full life course approach should be adopted. The relative importance of each stage seems to vary by cause of death. [References: 30]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c33

<34>

Authors
Bronnum-Hansen H. Juel K.

Title
Impact of smoking on the social gradient in health expectancy in Denmark

Source
Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health. 58(7):604-610, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Study objective: Health expectancy is arrived at by dividing life expectancy into average lifetime in different states of health. The purpose of the study was to estimate health expectancy among never smokers and smokers in groups at high, medium, and low educational levels in Denmark.

Design: Life tables for never smokers and smokers with a high, medium, and low educational level were constructed on the basis of Statistics Denmark registers and combined with data from the Danish Health Interview Survey 2000. Health expectancy was calculated by Sullivan's method.

Main results: Life expectancy at age 30 differs on average by 8.5 years between never smokers and heavy smokers. Expected lifetime in self rated good health was 39.4 years for a never smoking man corresponding to 82.0% of the rest of his life. For male lifelong heavy smokers these figures were reduced to 27.3 years and 69.2%. The proportion of expected lifetime in self rated good health was 89.5% and 71.3% among male never smokers and lifelong heavy smokers with a high educational level, respectively; and the proportion among male never smokers and heavy smokers with a low educational level was 73.4% and 63.6%, respectively. Similar results were seen as regards expected lifetime without longstanding illness. For women the social gradient in health expectancy was intensified among smokers.

Conclusions: Within each educational group smoking reduces expected lifetime in a healthy state. The social gradient in health expectancy cannot be explained by a reverse social gradient in smoking prevalence. [References: 12]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c34

<35>

Authors
Saari K. Koponen H. Laitinen J. Jokelainen J. Lauren L. Isohanni M. Lindeman S.

Title
Hyperlipidemia in persons using antipsychotic medication: A general

PM3003723598

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

population-based birth cohort study

Source

Journal of Clinical Psychiatry. 65(4):547-550, 2004 Apr.

Abstract

Background: Shortly after phenothiazines were introduced, they were found to elevate serum triglyceride and total cholesterol levels. During the past decade, an increasing body of literature has also documented this effect in atypical antipsychotics. Previous studies of antipsychotic-associated hyperlipidemias are based on clinical samples, mostly from case series. We studied the prevalence of hyperlipidemia in subjects who did and did not take antipsychotic medication in a prospective, general population-based birth cohort.

Method: The study sample consisted of 5654 members of the unselected Northern Finland 1966 Birth Cohort who participated in the 1997-1998 clinical examination at 31 years of age. Blood samples were taken after an overnight fast, and serum total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and triglyceride levels were determined. Health habits and other possible correlates for hyperlipidemia were assessed using a questionnaire. The sample was analyzed in 4 categories according to use of antipsychotic medication: (1) atypical, (2) typical, (3) atypical and typical (for the 3 antipsychotic categories, total N = 45), and (4) no antipsychotic medication (N = 5609). Nonparametric tests and multiple logistic regression analysis were used to measure the effect of antipsychotics on serum lipids.

Results: High lipid levels were found in persons treated with both atypical and typical medication (mean total cholesterol = 233 mg/dL, mean triglycerides = 163 mg/dL). Mean total cholesterol and triglycerides were also high in subjects who used only typical medication (215 mg/dL and 148 mg/dL, respectively). The prevalence of hypercholesterolemia, high LDL cholesterol, and hypertriglyceridemia was high in persons using antipsychotic medication (31.1%, 20.0%, and 22.2%, respectively) compared with persons not using such medication (12.2%, 10.2%, and 7.0%, respectively). After we adjusted for risk factors for hyperlipidemia (sex, diet, waist circumference, physical exercise, smoking, and alcohol consumption), the results of logistic regression analysis showed that in persons treated with antipsychotic medication the risk of hypercholesterolemia was 2.8 (95% CI = 1.4 to 5.6); of hypertriglyceridemia, 2.3 (95% CI = 1.0 to 5.4); and of high LDL cholesterol, 1.6 (95% CI = 0.7 to 3.5).

Conclusion: Lipid levels in subjects who used both atypical and typical medication and those who used only typical medication were high even in young age. As these persons are at special risk of hyperlipidemia, their lipid levels should be regularly monitored, and a cholesterol-lowering diet, as well as medication, should be considered. The results indicate an elevated risk of hyperlipidemia in persons using antipsychotic medication independent of the other risk factors assessed. [References: 26]

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c35

<36>

Authors

van der Klift M. de Laet CEDH. McCloskey EV. Johnell O. Kanis JA. Hofman A. Pols HAP.

Title

Risk factors for incident vertebral fractures in men and women: The Rotterdam study

Source

Journal of Bone & Mineral Research. 19(7):1172-1180, 2004 Jul.

PM3003723599

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Abstract
Low B fractures and prevalent vertebral fractures are known risk factors for incident vertebral fractures. In 3001 men and women from the Rotterdam Study, prevalent nonvertebral fractures early for incident menopause, current smoking, and walking aid use were also strong risk factors for incident vertebral fractures. [References: 42]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c36

<37>
Authors
Takada Y. Khuri FR. Aggarwal BB.
Title
Protein farnesyltransferase inhibitor (SCH 66336) abolishes NF-kappa B activation induced by various carcinogens and inflammatory stimuli leading to suppression of NF-kappa B-regulated gene expression and up-regulation of apoptosis
Source
Journal of Biological Chemistry. 279(25):26287-26299, 2004 Jun 18.
Abstract
Ras farnesyltransferase inhibitor (FTI) exhibit antiproliferative and antiangiogenic effects through a mechanism that is poorly understood. Because of the known role of Ras in the activation of transcription factor NF-kappaB and because NF-kappaB-regulated genes can control cell survival and angiogenesis, we postulated that FTI mediates its effects in part by modulating NF-kappaB activation. Therefore, in the present study we investigated the effect of FTI, SCH 66336, on NF-kappaB and NF-kappaB-regulated gene expression activated by a variety of inflammatory and carcinogenic agents. We demonstrate by DNA-binding assay that NF-kappaB activation induced by tumor necrosis factor (TNF), phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate, cigarette smoke, okadaic acid, and H2O2 was completely suppressed by SCH 66336; the suppression was not cell type-specific. This FTI suppressed the activation of IkappaBalpha kinase (IKK), thus abrogating the phosphorylation and degradation of IkappaBalpha. Additionally, TNF-activated Ras and SCH 66336 inhibited the activation. Also, overexpression of Ras (V12) enhanced TNF-induced NF-kappaB activation, and adenoviral dominant-negative Ras (N17) suppressed the activation, thus suggesting the critical role of Ras in TNF signaling. SCH 66336 also inhibited the NF-kappaB-dependent reporter gene expression activated by TNF, TNFR1, TRADD, TRAF2, NIK, and IKK but not that activated by the p65 subunit of NF-kappaB. The TNF-induced NF-kappaB-regulated gene products cyclin D1, COX-2, MMP-9, survivin, IAP1, IAP2, XIAP, Bcl-2, Bfl-1/A1, TRAF1, and FLIP were all down-regulated by SCH 66336, which potentiated apoptosis induced by TNF and doxorubicin. Overall, our results indicate that SCH 66336 inhibited activation of NF-kappaB and NF-kappaB-regulated gene expressions induced by carcinogens and inflammatory stimuli, which may provide a molecular basis for the ability of SCH 66336 to suppress proliferation and angiogenesis. [References: 73]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c37

<38>
Authors
Beyers JM. Toumbourou JW. Catalano RF. Arthur MW. Hawkins JD.
Title
A cross-national comparison of risk and protective factors for adolescent

PM3003723600

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

substance use: The United States and Australia
Source
Journal of Adolescent Health. 35(1):3-16, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
Purpose: To compare risk and protective factors that influence youth substance use in Australia and the United States. The two countries have different policy orientations toward substance use: Australia has adopted harm-reduction policies, and the United States has adopted abstinence-focused polices.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey data were collected from independent samples of adolescents in the states of Maine (N = 16,861; 53% female, 7% Non-white) and Oregon (N = 15,542; 51% female, 24% Non-white) in the United States and Victoria in Australia (N = 8442; 54% Female, 11% Non-white) in 1998 (Maine and Oregon) and 1999 (Victoria). Chi-square tests, t-tests, effect size comparisons, and logistic regression analyses that accounted for age and gender were used to investigate cross-national similarities and differences in: (a) rates of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use; (b) levels of risk and protective factors; and (c) magnitudes of associations between risk and protective factors and substance use.

Results: More adolescents in Victoria reported using cigarettes and alcohol, whereas more of the U.S. adoles- cents reported using marijuana. Exposure to risk and protective factors was generally similar in the cross-national samples. However, adolescents in Maine and Oregon perceived handguns to be more readily available, reported more participation in religious activities, and were higher in sensation-seeking and social skills; and adolescents in Victoria had more favorable attitudes toward drug use and reported community norms and parental attitudes more favorable to drug use. Most of the risk and protective factors were strongly associated with substance use to a similar degree in Victoria, Maine, and Oregon. However, among adolescents in Maine and Oregon peer/individual risk and protective factors associated with social detachment were more strongly related to substance use, and among adolescents in Victoria, family protective factors were less strongly related to alcohol use.

Conclusions: Inter-country influences on youth substance use are generally similar despite different policy directions. Existing differences suggest that the abstinence policy context is associated with higher levels of illicit drug use and stronger relations between individual indicators of social detachment and substance use, whereas the harm reduction policy context is related to more cigarette and alcohol use, possibly from exposure to normative influences that are more tolerant of youth drug use.
(C) Society for Adolescent Medicine, 2004. [References: 51]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c38

<39>
Authors
Jeremias A. Dusa C. Forudi F. Jacobsen DW. Vince DG. Nissen SE. Tuzcu EM.
Title
N-acetyl-cysteine in the prevention of vascular restenosis after percutaneous balloon angioplasty
Source
International Journal of Cardiology. 95(2-3):255-260, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background: Vascular inflammation generating oxidized metabolites at the site of balloon angioplasty is believed to play a major role in the process of vessel restenosis. Glutathione, the most potent endogenous

PM3003723601

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

antioxidant, may have protective effects after angioplasty by suppressing local inflammatory response. The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis that oral administration of N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC, a precursor of glutathione) reduces restenosis in an animal model of vascular injury. Methods: In New Zealand white rabbits, an atherosclerotic lesion was introduced to both iliac arteries by air denudation of the endothelium while feeding the animals a high-cholesterol diet. After 4 weeks, all animals underwent balloon angioplasty of the endothelial injury site and half of the group was started on 150 mg/kg NAC per day. Quantitative angiography was performed prior to the angioplasty and at the final procedure 3 weeks later. Glutathione levels were determined in all animals at the beginning and the end of the study. Results: Although not statistically significant, plasma glutathione level increased in the NAC group from 32.4 +/- 4.4 to 39.7 +/- 11.6 mumol/l, while it decreased from 30.6 +/- 13.4 to 28.3 +/- 11.5 mumol/l in the control group. During the study period, 6 vessels occluded leaving 14 vessels for analysis. Quantitative angiographic analyses prior to angioplasty and at follow-up showed no significant difference with respect to stenosis progression between the groups. Measurement of neointima formation by histology showed also no significant difference between the groups (0.175 +/- 0.040 mm 2 vs. 0.123 +/- 0.075 mm(2)), neither did intimal macrophage count as a marker for local inflammatory response. Conclusions: Despite an increase in plasma glutathione level in the NAC-treated group, there was no reduction in lesion progression after balloon angioplasty. Therefore, NAC does not seem to prevent restenosis after vascular intervention in this animal model. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
[References: 29]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007%7c39

<40>
Authors
Salmasi AM. Frost P. Dancy M.
Title
Impaired left ventricular diastolic function during isometric exercise in asymptomatic patients with hyperlipidaemia
Source
International Journal of Cardiology. 95(2-3):275-280, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Background: Left ventricular (LV) diastolic dysfunction is an early sign, and may be more sensitive indicator, of ischaemic heart disease (IHD) than systolic dysfunction. Methods: LV diastolic function was assessed during isometric exercise (IME) in 37 consecutive normotensive hyperlipidaemics (LIP), without cardiac history or symptoms. Each patient underwent a stress ECG test and 2-D echo and Doppler cardiography. During the latter, transmittal flow at rest and at peak standardised IME using handgrip was studied. From the tracings, the E/A (peak velocity of the early/atrial components), the contribution of atrial systole to LV filling (ACF), the deceleration time (DT) of the E wave and the isovolumic relaxation time (IVRT) were calculated. Results were compared to 37 age-matched normal healthy volunteers (NOR). Results: Resting E/A was not different between NOR and the LIP. A significant reduction in E/A with IME was observed in LIP but not in NOR. Impaired LV filling (shown by E/A < 1) was demonstrated in five patients (13%) at rest and in 20 patients (54%) at peak IME. All NOR had E/A > 1 suggesting normal LV filling. Fifteen of the 30 patients with negative stress ECG test demonstrated LV diastolic dysfunction. ACF was higher in LIP than NOR and increased significantly (P < 0.005) by 23% during IME. DT and IVRT in LIP were not different from NOR. In neither NOR nor LIP, were the LV diastolic functional parameters related to gender, smoking habit or levels of total cholesterol, LDL- or HDL-cholesterol or triglycerides. Conclusion: The prevalence of LV diastolic dysfunction in asymptomatic patients with hyperlipidaemia

PM3003723602

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

despite a negative stress ECG test may be evidence of early underlying pre-clinical myocardial ischaemia. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 51]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c40

<41>
Authors
Boulbou MS. Koukoulis GN. Vasiou KG. Petinaki EA. Gourgoulianis KI. Fezoulidis IB.
Title
Increased soluble E-selectin levels in type 2 diabetic patients with peripheral arterial disease
Source
International Angiology. 23(1):18-24, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Aim. Abnormal endothelial function is well known in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus; and thought to induce macroangiopathy. Increased levels of adhesion molecules have been found in type 2 diabetic patients and it has been suggested that they play an important role in the initiation of atherosclerosis. The aim of the present study was to clarify the relationship between objectively proven peripheral arterial disease (pAVD) and serum levels of soluble adhesion molecules in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methods. Levels of soluble E-selectin, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 were evaluated in 18 type 2 diabetic patients with pAVD assessed by Doppler ultrasound, in 19 type 2 diabetic patients and 22 non-diabetic subjects without pAVD.

Results. Soluble E-selectin levels were significantly increased in pAVD-diabetic patients compared to diabetics and non-diabetics without pAVD (78.7 +/- 29 vs 49.7 +/- 20.4 and 36 +/- 17 ng/ml respectively, p<0.001), while sICAM-1 and sVCAM-1 levels were comparable between the groups. No significant correlation was found between pAVD and adhesion molecule levels. Peripheral AVD was correlated with smoking (p=0.024), duration of diabetes (p=9.048) and microalbuminuria (p=0.041). Regression analysis revealed that only smoking (R=0.536, p=0.012) and glycosylated hemoglobin (R=0.435, p=0.036) were independent factors related to pAVD. Soluble ICAM-1 levels were significantly higher (p=0.041) in diabetic smokers with pAVD and sVCAM-1 (p=0.011) in patients with longer duration of diabetes.

Conclusion. Type 2 diabetic patients with pAVD showed increased serum sE-selectin levels. No significant relationship was found between the presence or extent of pAVD and measured adhesion molecules. Our results suggest that sE-selectin reflects endothelial activation and is possibly involved in the atherogenesis process with the contribution of other factors that characterize the metabolic syndrome of diabetes. [References: 48]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c41

<42>
Authors
Kroeger K. Ose C. Rudofsky G. Roesener J. Hirche H.
Title
Risk factors for varicose veins

PM3003723603

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Source
International Angiology. 23(1):29-34, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Aim. To determine the prevalence of varicose veins in the German population and specify possible risk factors the data of the Duesseldorf/Essen civil servants study were analysed.

Methods. From December 1989 to July 1993 a total of 9 935 employees were recruited. All volunteers filled out a questionnaire regarding family history and risk factors and were clinically examined. Venous findings were classified and adapted to the CEAP-classification. For the analysis of risk factors only volunteers classified as CEAP-class 0 or as CEAP-class II were considered: 4 250 men, 10% belonged to CEAP-class II and 2 380 women including 16% CEAP-class II.

Results. In general, age and gender were the most relevant risk factors for varicose veins. Odds ratio age: male: 3.4 (95%-CI: 2.6-4.4), age female 6.5 (95%-CI: 5.0-8.5), gender 2.3 (95%-CI 1.9-2.7). In addition in females the most frequent risk factors were oral contraception and in both genders a predominately sitting posture at work. Regarding the family history, varicose veins by the mother was most frequent compared to varicose veins by the father or both. After adjusting for age and gender heridity became the most important risk factor with an odds ratio of 5.2 (95%-CI: 3.77.3-4.50) in case of varicose veins present in both parents, followed by a standing posture at work 2.2 (95%-CI: 1.2-3.9). In contrast, smoking also reached a significant level, but with a decreased odds ratio of 0.66 (95%-CI: 0.57-0.77) indicating a protective effect.

Conclusion. In addition to age and gender a family history of varicose veins is the most important risk factor in the total population. Despite significant influence of other risk factors their relevance for varicose veins in the investigated population is low either due to low frequencies or low odds ratios. [References: 35]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c42

<43>
Authors
Vriend JJW. de Groot E. Kastelein JJP. Mulder BJM.
Title
Carotid and femoral B-mode ultrasound intima-media thickness measurements in adult post-coarctectomy patients
Source
International Angiology. 23(1):41-46, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Aim. Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular morbidity and mortality in adult post-coarctectomy patients is increased even after successful surgical repair of the aorta. B-mode ultrasound intima-media thickness (IMT), a validated marker for atherosclerosis and vascular disease risk, was used to measure pre-coarctatial carotid and post-coarctatial femoral arterial wall changes in these patients.

Methods. Measurements were done in 131 patients (mean age 31.6 y [SD 11.3 y]; 78 were normotensive, 53 were hypertensive) and in 26 controls (30.9 y [SD 9.4 y]).

Results. Age, serum lipids and smoking history were similar in patients and controls. Overall, IMT in patients and controls were similar (0.59 mm, [SD 0.14 mm] and 0.59 mm [SD 0.08 mm]. In patients, carotid IMT was increased (0.67 mm, [SD 0.12 mm] vs 0.61 mm [SD 0.08 mm] in controls: p=0.01); femoral IMT was decreased (0.48 mm [SD 0.09 mm] vs 0.57 mm [SD 0.07 mm]: p=0.001). In normotensive patients carotid IMT was not increased

PM3003723604

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

(0.64 mm [SD 0.12 mm] vs 0.61 mm [SD 0.08 mm]: p=0.2), but patients showed a higher SD. Carotid IMT in hypertensive patients was increased (0.72 mm [SD 0.12 mm] vs 0.64 mm [SD 0.11 mm] in normotensive patients: p<0.001). The femoral IMT in normo- and hypertensives patients were similar (0.48 mm [SD 0.09 mm] and 0.49 mm [SD 0.10 mm]: p=0.12). Carotid IMT in patients with aortic coarction and age at surgery were associated (r=0.36, p<0.0001), where femoral IMT is not.

Conclusion. Early peripheral arterial wall damage is prominent in hypertensive post-coarctatial patients and is limited to pre-coarctatial conduits. The decreased femoral IMT in all patients may indicate a relatively low post-coarctatial blood pressure if pressure control is guided according to pre-coarctatial RR. Pre-coarctatial arterial wall change is less apparent in post-coarctectomy patients who have a controlled blood pressure and who had early surgical repair. [References: 29]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c43

<44>
Authors
Martelli E. Ippoliti A. Ventoruzzo G. De Vivo G. Marchetti AA. Pistolese GR.
Title
Popliteal artery aneurysms - Factors associated with thromboembolism and graft failure
Source
International Angiology. 23(1):54-65, 2004 Mar.
Abstract
Aim. The purpose of this study was to review our experience with popliteal artey aneurysms (PAAS) and to identify the major factors associated with thromboembolism of PAAS and failure of grafts after surgical repair.

Methods. The medical records of 38 patients with 42 PAA, who presented in a university medical center between March 1985 and September 2000, were retrospectively reviewed. Data were collected on clinical presentation, risk factors, type of reconstructions, early and late morbidity, limb loss and mortality. Duplex scan, as well as computed tomography, was performed in 33 (78.6%) cases, and preoperative angiography in 38 (90.5%). Thrombolysis was performed prior to surgical reconstruction (16.07 +/- 21.97 months) in 4 cases presented with acute ischemia. All patients underwent synthetic (23, 54.8%) or autogenous (19, 45.2%), below-the-knee (39, 92.9%) or above-the-knee (3, 7.1%) femoro-popliteal bypass graft. The proximal and distal anastomoses were end-to-end both in both cases in 30 bypasses (71.4%). Thirty-six (86%) aneurysms were surgically treated by one vascular surgeon. Postoperative anticoagulants were given in 8 cases (19%). Long-term follow-up (mean: 57.59 +/- 37.77 months) was available for 35 patients (92.1%). Multivariate analysis was used to assess association between risk factors and outcome.

Results. Thirty-five patients were males, 3 were females; mean age was 68.31 +/- 8.66 years. Risk factors were arterial hypertension (25, 69%), smoking (19, 50%), dyslipidemia (7, 18.4%) and diabetes (5, 13.2%). Thirty PAAS (71.4%) were symptomatic for acute (11, 26.2%) or chronic (7, 16.7%) ischemia, distal embolization (8, 19%), compression of the popliteal fossa (3, 7.1%) and rupture (2, 4.8%, one of which presented with acute ischemia); 12 were asymptomatic. Bilateral PAAS were present in 18 patients (47.4%); 14 (36.8%) also had an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA); associated AAAS were twice as common in patients with bilateral PAAS (9/18, 50%) compared to those with unilateral PAAS (5/20, 25%; p=NS). The mean diameter of the PAAS was 3.4 cm; no significant difference was found in the mean diameter of symptomatic and asymptomatic aneurysms. Complete

PM3003723605

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

thrombosis of the aneurysmal sac was found in 15 cases (35.7%), severe atherosclerotic femoro-popliteal lesions in 17 (40.5%), arteriomegaly in 11 (26.2%), occlusion of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) in 7 (16.7%). Three leg arteries were present in 17 limbs (40.5%), 2 in 6 (14.3%), 1 in 7 (16.7%), no leg vessels in 12 (28.6%). Occlusion of the SFA and the absence of major leg arteries were indipendently associated with thrombosis of the aneurysmal sac (p=0.005). Two-thirds of patients with thrombosed PAA (10, 66.7%) presented with acute ischemia, while 1/3 (5, 33.3%; p=NS) had some degree of claudication. Optimal runoff (score=1) was estimated in 23 limbs, while score was between 2-7 in 19 limbs. Thrombolysis was successful in all 4 cases, with no complications. Primary graft patency was 66.1% at 4 years; the only variables independently associated with loss of bypass patency were smoking (p=0.04) and poor leg runoff (p=0.02). Postoperative bypass occlusion occurred in 2 cases presented respectively with acute and chronic ischemia, and in 2 asymptomatic patients; all 4 bypasses were polytetrafluoroethylene grafts. A total of 8 thrombosed, polytetrafluoroethylene, below-the-knee bypass grafts required secondary reconstructions (2 redo +6 restorative procedures). The secondary patency rate at 3 years was 77.9%. Lower limb amputation had to be performed 2 months after primary reconstruction in 1 case (2.4%) presented with acute ischemia. The estimated limb salvage rate at 10 years was 96%. Mortality was 4.8%. Survival at 6 years was 82.6%.

Conclusion. Our experience indicates that SFA occlusion and poor runoff vessels were independent factors associated with PAA thrombosis. The diameter of asymptomatic PAAs was not significantly different than that of asymptomatic ones. Use of tobacco and poor runoff vessels were independent factors associated with primary bypass patency. In PAAs complicated with acute ischemia, thrombolysis allowed us to regain a good runoff and to perform subsequent bypass procedure, with no amputation. The use of autogenous graft material, when possible, is recommended. [References: 62]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c44

<45>
Authors
Li RR. Kaufman YJ. Hao WM. Salmon JM. Gao BC.
Title
A technique for detecting burn scars using MODIS data
Source
IEEE Transactions on Geoscience & Remote Sensing. 42(6):1300-1308, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instruments onboard the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Terra and Aqua spacecrafts have several visible and near-infrared (NIR) channels with resolutions of 250, 500, and 1 km for remote sensing of land surfaces and atmosphere. The MODIS data directly broadcasted to ground receiving stations can have many practical applications, including the rapid assessment of fires and burned areas. In this paper, we describe an empirical technique for remote sensing of burn scars using a single dataset of MODIS NIR channels centered near 1.24 and 2.13 mum. These channels are sensitive to changes in the surface properties induced by the fire and are not obscured by smoke. Therefore, they allow remote sensing of burn scars in the presence of smoke. Detection of burn scars from single MODIS images, without the need of data from previous days, is very useful for near real-time burn scar recognition in operational direct broadcasting systems. The technique is applied to MODIS data acquired over the western U.S. during the summer fire season, the southeastern part of Canada during the summer and spring seasons, and the southeastern part of Australia. The burnt areas estimated from MODIS data are consistent with those estimated from the high spatial resolution Landsat 7 imaging data.

PM3003723606

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

[References: 33]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c45

<46>
Authors
Livaditis IG. Paraschos M. Dimopoulos K.
Title
Massive pulmonary embolism with ST elevation in leads V1-V3 and successful thrombolysis with tenecteplase - art. no. e41
Source
Heart (British Cardiac Society). 90(7):E41, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
A 42 year old woman was referred to the emergency department from the radiology department after having a syncopal episode during a triplex examination of the lower extremities for acute painful right leg swelling five hours earlier that morning. She had no significant medical history, smoked 3 - 5 cigarettes a day, and had been taking contraceptive medication for menorrhagia for the preceding three months. On presentation she was cyanotic, dyspnoeic, and haemodynamically unstable. ECG showed sinus tachycardia of 120 beats/min with ST elevations from V1 through V3 mimicking anteroseptal acute myocardial infarction. Ten minutes after presentation she was thrombolysed with 80 mg tenecteplase leading to ST elevation resolution and remarkable haemodynamic recovery after 20 minutes. This case shows how pulmonary embolism can mimic anteroseptal acute myocardial infarction on ECG and the life saving results from rapid thrombolysis with tenecteplase. [References: 6]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c46

<47>
Authors
Acladious NN. Harrison KL. Sutton CJ. Povey AC. Mandal D. Kitchener H.
Title
Levels of the DNA adduct, N7-methyldeoxyguanosine, are associated with increased risk of failure of treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
Source
Gynecologic Oncology. 93(3):605-609, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Objective. To determine whether exposure to methylating agents was a risk factor for treatment failure in women undergoing colposcopic examination.

Methods. Nine hundred fifty-eight women attending for colposcopic examination after abnormal cervical smear test results were recruited into the study cohort. Information on demographic factors, smoking and other risk factors was obtained and a pre-treatment biopsy was taken and stored at -70degreesC. After follow-up, cases who had treatment failure of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) within 2 years following treatment were identified (n = 77) and matched to women with no treatment failure of CIN in this time period (controls, n = 154). DNA was extracted from the pre-treatment biopsies and levels of N7-methyl-deoxyguanosine (N7-MedG), a marker of exposure to methylating agents, were quantified as the ring-opened form of the base damage by a validated immunoslotblot assay.

PM3003723607

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Results. Sufficient DNA for N7-MedG analysis was extracted from 61 Subjects corresponding to 20 matched case control pairs. N7-MedG was detected in cervical DNA with levels ranging from non-detected (<0.1 mumol/mol dG) to 4.83 mumol/mol dG. N7-MedG levels were significantly higher in cases (geometric mean 0.99 mumol/mol dG) than controls (0.33 mumol/mol dG; P = 0.01). There were no associations between N7-MedG levels and HPV or smoking status. Log N7-MedG content, after adjustment for HPV status at time of treatment, was found to be significantly associated with increased risk of treatment failure (OR 5.74, 95% CI 1.05-31.23).

Conclusions. The association between pre-treatment levels of DNA damage induced by methylating agents and subsequent treatment failure implicates methylating agent exposure as a causative factor in treatment failure. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [References: 26]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c47

<48>

Authors
Lockwood JL. Ross MS. Sah JP.

Title
Smoke on the water: the interplay of fire and water flow on Everglades restoration [Review]

Source
Frontiers in Ecology & the Environment. 1(9):462-468, 2003 Nov.

Abstract
Recent research makes clear that much of the Everglade's flora and fauna have evolved to tolerate or require frequent fires. Nevertheless, restoration of the Everglades has thus far been conceptualized as primarily a water reallocation project. These two forces are directly linked by the influence of water flows on fire fuel moisture content, and are indirectly linked through a series of complex feedback loops. This interaction is made more complex by the alteration and compartmentalization of current water flows and fire regimes, the lack of communication between water and fire management agencies, and the already imperiled state of many local species. It is unlikely, therefore, that restoring water flows will automatically restore the appropriate fire regimes, leaving the prospect of successful restoration in some doubt. The decline of the Cape Sable seaside sparrow, and its potential for recovery, illustrates the complexity of the situation. [References: 24]

Publication Type
Review

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c48

<49>

Authors
Heskestad G.

Title
Smoke distributions from fire plumes in uniform downdraft from a ceiling

Source
Fire Safety Journal. 39(5):358-374, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
This paper describes a reduced-scale study of the contamination field ("smoke") arising from a fire source in a space where air normally flows vertically at uniform velocity in a near-laminar state from ceiling to floor, as in many industrial clean rooms. While the flames of the fire source were not visually affected by the downdraft of air, the distribution of combustion products ("smoke"), as assessed from the

PM3003723608

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

penetration of fire-generated carbon dioxide into the fire space, was strongly affected. The combustion products distributed into umbrella-shaped smoke clouds around the fire source, outside of which the air was not contaminated. The boundaries have been plotted in scaled coordinates, applicable to arbitrary ceiling height and, in one version, also a range of downdraft velocities. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 7]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c49

<50>

Authors
Derbel F.

Title
Performance improvement of fire detectors by means of gas sensors and neural networks

Source
Fire Safety Journal. 39(5):383-398, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Nowadays, fire detection systems are used world wide in order to protect life and goods. However, at the present time, detectors show poor features with regard to detection speed and reliability. They respond to only a few fire parameters like smoke particles and they do not take into account other important fire parameters such as gaseous products. In this paper, we present a new multi-sensor detector consisting of a commercial optical fire detector, a temperature sensor and selected semiconductor metal oxide gas sensors. The use of a multi-sensor detector requires a more sophisticated algorithm than the simple threshold rule. The new algorithms are typically based on pattern recognition systems, consisting of a preprocessing unit, a feature extraction unit and a classification unit. The choice of suitable methods for the feature extraction and the classification is difficult. Most often, the classifier depends on the type of the extracted features. In this paper two methods for the feature extraction with their suitable classifiers are presented and compared. However the classification is based on neural networks.

The first algorithm consists of (i) a pre-processing unit; and (ii) a FFT-based feature extraction unit to resolve characteristic fire signatures. For that purpose a moving window has been introduced and a composed signal has been generated from the different pre-processed sensor responses. The algorithm also consists of (iii) a classification unit with a Learning Vector Quantization (LVQ) neural network to classify the extracted features to fire, not fire, or disturbing event.

The second algorithm consists of a pre-processing unit and feature extraction method based on the scaling of the quadratic mean value. For this kind of feature extraction a back-propagation neural network as a classifier has been chosen.

An important improvement towards the use of commercial detectors has been achieved using both of the above-described algorithms. The neural networks with suitable feature extraction methods were able to detect test fires more quickly than the commercial optical fire detector without generating false alarms by disturbing events. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 11]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c50

PM3003723609

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

<51>
Authors
Cheung SCP. Yuen RKK. Yeoh GH. Cheng GWY.
Title
Contribution of soot particles on global radiative heat transfer in a two-compartment fire
Source
Fire Safety Journal. 39(5):412-428, 2004 Jul.
Abstract
This paper presents a numerical study on the application of three widely adopted soot models and their effects on the global radiative heat transfer characteristic in a two-compartment fire. The study attempts to completely model the simultaneously occurring flow, convection, combustion, soot generation and radiation phenomena in the compartment fire. Computational results with or without soot consideration are validated against a full-scale experimental data. The performances of the three soot models are evaluated in terms of prediction errors. In general, the soot model by Moss et al. (Combust Flame 101 (1995) 491) and Syed et al. (Proceedings of the 23rd Symposium on Combustion, The Combustion Institute, 1990, p. 1533) produced the best agreement with experimental data. The model is considered as a suitable candidate for considering soot production in compartment fires. The results also demonstrated the feasibility of applying the semi-empirical soot models for simulating realistic compartment fires. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
[References: 32]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c51

<52>
Authors
Shichi H.
Title
Cataract formation and prevention [Review]
Source
Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs. 13(6):691-701, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Cataract, a leading cause of blindness worldwide, is a multifactorial eye disease. In developing countries the incidence of cataract among young generations is not uncommon due to malnutrition, excess exposure to ultraviolet radiation and so on. In developed countries, age-related cataract affecting the population over 65 years of age is a major concern. Oxidative stress was suggested to inflict damage to the lens and induce opacification, and a variety of antioxidant nutrients were tested for the prevention or delay of cataract development. Although promising results were obtained in animal studies of various antioxidants, epidemiological studies on human populations do not seem to support their protective effects unequivocally. It is unlikely that age-related cataract in man, similar to the ageing process itself, will be prevented or delayed by therapeutic drugs in the foreseeable future. At present, keeping a health-conscious life style (i.e., no smoking) may be the most effective and least expensive strategy to prevent the onset of age-related cataract.
[References: 148]
Publication Type
Review

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c52

<53>

PM3003723610

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Authors
Murase Y. Yamada Y. Hirashiki A. Ichihara S. Kanda H. Watarai M. Takatsu F. Murohara T. Yokota M.
Title
Genetic risk and gene-environment interaction in coronary artery spasm in Japanese men and women
Source
European Heart Journal. 25(11):970-977, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Aims The aim of the study was to identify genes that confer susceptibility to coronary artery spasm and clarify the interaction between genetic and environmental factors in this condition.

Methods and results The study population comprised 2188 Japanese individuals, including 593 subjects with coronary artery spasm (453 men, 140 women) and 1595 controls (762 men, 833 women). The genotypes for 35 polymorphisms of 29 candidate genes were determined with an allele-specific DNA primer-probe assay. Multivariable logistic regression analysis adjusted for age, body mass index, and the prevalence of smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterotaemia, and hyperuricaemia revealed a significant association with coronary artery spasm of one polymorphism (242C-->T in the NADH/NADPH oxidase p22 phox gene) in men and two polymorphisms (-1171/5A --> 6A in the stromelysin-1 gene and -634C --> G in the interleukin-6 gene) in women. A stepwise forward selection procedure revealed that smoking was the most important risk factor for coronary artery spasm and that the effects of these potymorphisms on this condition were statistically independent of smoking.

Conclusion The NADH/NADPH oxidase p22 phox gene is a susceptibility Locus for coronary artery spasm in men, and the stromelysin-1 and interleukin-6 genes are susceptibility loci in women. (C) 2004 The European Society of Cardiology. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 33]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c53

<54>
Authors
Erikssen G. Bodegard J. Bjornholt JV. Liestol K. Thelle DS. Erikssen J.
Title
Exercise testing of healthy men in a new perspective: from diagnosis to prognosis
Source
European Heart Journal. 25(11):978-986, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Aim It has recently been suggested that exercise testing may be more valuable prognostically than it is diagnostically in apparently healthy subjects. We wanted to compare the accuracy of CHD risk assessment based on classical risk factors with an assessment also based on multiple exercise test parameters.

Methods and results In 1972-75, 2014 apparently healthy men aged 40-60 had a symptom limited exercise test during a cardiovascular survey. Three hundred died from CHD during 26 years of follow-up. Compared to Cox regression models solely including classical risk factors (CRF), models also including multiple exercise test parameters (CRF+X) were clearly superior ($P < 0.0001$). Risk scores were computed based on the models. CRF and CRF+X risk scores often differed markedly; CRF+X scores were generally most reliable in both the high and low risk range. In smokers with cholesterol >6.5 mmol/l (n = 470), the CRF and CRF+X models identified 67 vs. 110 men at the highest CHD risk level according to European guidelines

PM3003723611

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

(34.2% vs. 38.2% CHD mortality). Three in five CRF+X-identified smokers with cholesterol >6.5 mol/l had CHD mortality similar to the mean of at[2014 men.

Conclusion Integration of multiple exercise test parameters and conventional risk factors improved CHD risk assessment substantially - especially in smokers with high cholesterol. (C) 2004 The European Society of Cardiology. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [References: 33]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c54

<55>

Authors
Cascio O. Trettene M. Bortolotti F. Milana G. Tagliaro F.

Title
Analysis of organic components of smokeless gunpowders: High-performance liquid chromatogaphy vs. micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography

Source
Electrophoresis. 25(10-11):1543-1547, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
The aim of the present study was to verify the analytical performances of high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography (MEKC) for the separation and qualitative determination of a selected group of organic components of smokeless gunpowders. The HPLC method was based on a gradient reversed-phase elution with a mobile phase composed of 0.17 m H3PO4/methanol; detection was performed by UV absorption at the wavelengths of 220, 254, and 270 nm. The MEKC experiments were carried out by using uncoated fused-silica capillaries (50 mum inside diameter, 50 cm effective length) and a running buffer composed of 10 mm sodium tetraborate at pH 9.24 added with 25 mm sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS); the applied voltage was 25 kV; detection was either at a fixed wavelength UV of 214 nm or with a diode-array detector operating in the wavelength range from 190 to 350 nm. Both reversed-phase HPLC and MEKC techniques succeeded in resolving the tested standard mixtures of organic components of smokeless powders. Although the sequence of elution of the different analytes was slightly different between HPLC and MEKC, a statistical analysis based on the Spearman's rank correlation test showed that the two separation patterns were highly correlated. HPLC and MEKC were comparable in terms of elution/migration time precision, whereas MEKC showed higher reproducibility of peak areas. The interfacing of capillary electrophoresis with diode array UV detection provided distinct UV spectra of the individual analytes, thus improving, on the detection side, the analytical selectivity and identification power of capillary electrophoresis. [References: 14]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c55

<56>

Authors
de Mendonca MJC. Diaz MDV. Nepstad D. da Motta RS. Alencar A. Gomes JC. Ortiz RA.

Title
The economic cost of the use of fire in the Amazon

Source
Ecological Economics. 49(1):89-105, 2004 May 10.

Abstract

PM3003723612

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

The objective of this study is to investigate the cost of the use of fire in the Amazon. Burnings are commonplace in the Amazon production process and contribute towards the region's agricultural expansion. Fire is used by farmers in the land preparation process and in clearing forest areas. It also helps combat plants that overrun pastures. However, fire also generates losses for farmers and landowners when it gets out of control. Since the use of fire from a private perspective obeys an economic rationale, the measurement of losses associated to the use of fire must consider the difference between intentional and accidental fires. This study introduces these important concepts which are fundamental to measure the cost of fire. Losses also reach social proportions. To address this issue, we estimated losses related to the release of carbon into the atmosphere, as well as losses due to respiratory ailments provoked by smoke from fires. Our study covered costs related to accidental pasture fires, fence losses, forest losses, carbon emissions, and impacts on human health. Our most conservative estimates indicate an average cost of around 0.2% of the region's GDP during the 1996-1999 period. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [References: 38]

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c56

<57>

Authors

Bailey LL. Simons TR. Pollock KH.

Title

Estimating site occupancy and species detection probability parameters for terrestrial salamanders

Source

Ecological Applications. 14(3):692-702, 2004 Jun.

Abstract

Recent, worldwide amphibian declines have highlighted a need for more extensive and rigorous monitoring programs to document species occurrence and detect population change. Abundance estimation methods, such as mark-recapture,. are often expensive and impractical for large-scale or long-term amphibian monitoring. We apply a new method to estimate proportion of area occupied using detection/nondetection data from a terrestrial salamander system in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Estimated species-specific detection probabilities were all <1 and varied among seven species and four sampling methods. Time (i.e., sampling occasion) and four large-scale habitat characteristics (previous disturbance history, vegetation type, elevation, and stream presence) were important covariates in estimates of both proportion of area occupied and detection probability. All sampling methods were consistent in their ability to identify important covariates for each salamander species. We believe proportion of area occupied represents a useful state variable for large-scale monitoring programs. However, our results emphasize the importance of estimating detection and occupancy probabilities rather than using an unadjusted proportion of sites where species are observed where actual occupancy probabilities are confounded with detection probabilities. Estimated detection probabilities accommodate variations in sampling effort; thus comparisons of occupancy probabilities are possible among studies with different sampling protocols. [References: 36]

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c57

<58>

Authors

PM3003723613

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

McKay A. Komai-Koma M. MacLeod KJ. Campbell CC. Kitson SM. Chaudhuri R. Thomson L. McSharry C. Liew FY. Thomson NC.

Title
Interleukin-18 levels in induced sputum are reduced in asthmatic and normal smokers

Source
Clinical & Experimental Allergy. 34(6):904-910, 2004 Jun.

Abstract
Background IL-18 is a cytokine which is known to have an important role in the development of a Th1 lymphocyte response. As such, it may have a regulatory role in asthma by modifying Th2 lymphocyte responses. Cigarette smoking may amplify the airway inflammation associated with asthma.

Objective This study investigated if IL-18 could be detected in induced sputum from asthmatics and normal subjects and if smoking altered IL-18 levels.

Methods Induced sputum was obtained from asthmatic (31 smokers, 35 non-smokers) and normal (20 smokers, 20 non-smokers) subjects. All smokers had a smoking history of greater than or equal to 15 pack years. IL-18 levels in sputum supernatant were measured by ELISA. IL-18 mRNA expression and cellular localization were assessed by quantitative PCR and immunocytochemistry, respectively.

Results Smoking was associated with a significant reduction in IL-18 levels (median (interquartile range) - smokers 20 (0-102) pg/mL vs. non-smokers 358 (50-876) pg/mL, P<0.001). This was more pronounced in asthmatics (smokers, 47 (40-64) pg/mL vs. non-smokers, 530 (30-1484) pg/mL; P<0.001) than in normal subjects (smokers, 25 (0-78) pg/mL vs. non-smokers, 247 (50-656) pg/mL; P<0.01). Within each of the smoking and non-smoking groups there was no significant difference in IL-18 levels between asthmatic and normal subjects. There was no correlation between sputum IL-18 levels and any specific cell type in the sputum samples nor serum IgE levels. IL-18 mRNA expression was reduced in asthmatic smokers compared with non-smokers. IL-18 production was localized to sputum macrophages by immunocytochemistry.

Conclusions IL-18 is detectable in induced sputum samples from both asthmatic and normal subjects. Cigarette smoking significantly reduces sputum IL-18 levels. This effect is more pronounced in asthmatics than in normal subjects. [References: 44]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c58

<59>
Authors
Stampfer M.

Title
New insights from the British doctors study - Risks for persistent smoking are substantially larger than previously suspected

Source
British Medical Journal. 328(7455):1507, 2004 Jun 26.

Publication Type
Editorial Material

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c59

<60>
Authors

PM3003723614

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Doll R. Hill AB.
Title
The mortality of doctors in relation to their smoking habits - A preliminary report (Reprinted from Br Med J, vol 2, pg 1451-5,1954)
Source
British Medical Journal. 328(7455):1529-1533, 2004 Jun 26.
Publication Type
Reprint

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c60

<61>
Authors
Gupta PC. Sreevidya S.
Title
Smokeless tobacco use, birth weight, and gestational age: population based, prospective cohort study of 1217 women in Mumbai, India
Source
British Medical Journal. 328(7455):1538-1540B, 2004 Jun 26.
Abstract
Objective To study the effect of using smokeless tobacco during pregnancy on babies' birth weight and gestational age at birth.

Design Population based, prospective cohort study using a house to house approach.

Setting Eight primary health post areas in the city of Mumbai (Bombay), India.

Participants 1217 women who were three to seven months pregnant and planning to deliver in the study area. 1167 women (96%) were followed up.

Main outcome measures Birth weight and gestational age in singleton births.

Results Smokeless tobacco use was associated with an average reduction of 105 g in birth weight (95% confidence interval 30 g to 181 g) and a reduction in gestational age of 6.2 (3.0 to 9.4) days. The odds ratio for low birth weight was 1.6 (1.1 to 2.4), adjusted by logistic regression for maternal age, education, socioeconomic status, weight, anaemia, antenatal care, and gestational age. The adjusted odds ratio for preterm delivery (< 37 weeks) was 1.4 (1.0 to 2.1); for delivery before 32 weeks it was 4.9 (2.1 to 11.8) and before 28 weeks was 8.0 (2.6 to 27.2).

Conclusions Consumption of smokeless tobacco during pregnancy decreases gestational age at birth and birth weight independent of gestational age. It should receive specific attention as a part of routine prenatal care.
[References: 14]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c61

<62>
Authors
Saw SM. Chia KS. Lindstrom JM. Tan DTH. Stone RA.
Title
Childhood myopia and parental smoking
Source
British Journal of Ophthalmology. 88(7):934-937, 2004 Jul.
Abstract

PM3003723615

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Aim: To examine the relation between exposure to passive parental smoke and myopia in Chinese children in Singapore.

Methods: 1334 Chinese children from three schools in Singapore were recruited, all of whom were participants in the Singapore Cohort study Of the Risk factors for Myopia (SCORM). Information on whether the father or mother smoked, number of years smoked, and the number of cigarettes smoked per day during the child's lifetime were derived. These data were correlated with contemporaneously obtained data available in SCORM. The children's cycloplegic autorefraction, corneal curvature radius, and biometry measures were compared with reported parental smoking history.

Results: There were 434 fathers (33.3%) and 23 mothers (1.7%) who smoked during their child's lifetime. There were no significant trends observed between paternal smoking and refractive error or axial length. After controlling for age, sex, school, mother's education, and mother's myopia, children with mothers who had ever smoked during their lifetime had more "positive" refractions (adjusted mean -0.28 D v -1.38 D) compared with children whose mother did not smoke (p = 0.012).

Conclusions: The study found no consistent evidence of association between parental smoking and refractive error. There was a suggestion that children whose mothers smoked cigarettes had more hyperopic refractions, but the absence of a relation with paternal smoking and the small number of mothers who smoked in this sample preclude definite conclusions about a link between passive smoking exposure and myopia. [References: 14]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c62

<63>

Authors
Matthews FE. Chatfield M. Freeman C. McCracken C. Brayne C.

Title
Attrition and bias in the MRC cognitive function and ageing study: an epidemiological investigation - art. no. 12

Source
BMC Public Health. 4:12, 2004 Apr 27.

Abstract
Background: Any hypothesis in longitudinal studies may be affected by attrition and poor response rates. The MRC Cognitive Function and Ageing study (MRC CFAS) is a population based longitudinal study in five centres with identical methodology in England and Wales each recruiting approximately 2,500 individuals. This paper aims to identify potential biases in the two-year follow-up interviews.

Methods: Initial non-response: Those not in the baseline interviews were compared in terms of mortality to those who were in the baseline interviews at the time of the second wave interviews (1993 - 1996). Longitudinal attrition: Logistic regression analysis was used to examine baseline differences between individuals who took part in the two-year longitudinal wave compared with those who did not.

Results: Initial non-response: Individuals who moved away after sampling but before baseline interview were 1.8 times more likely to die by two years (95% Confidence interval(CI) 1.3 - 2.4) compared to respondents, after adjusting for age. The refusers had a slightly higher, but similar mortality pattern to responders (Odds ratio 1.2, 95% CI 1.1 - 1.4). Longitudinal attrition: Predictors for drop out due to death were being older, male, having impaired activities of daily living, poor self-perceived health, poor cognitive ability and smoking. Similarly individuals who refused were more likely to have poor cognitive ability, but had less years of full-time education and were more often living in

PM3003723616

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

their own home though less likely to be living alone. There was a higher refusal rate in the rural centres. Individuals who moved away or were uncontactable were more likely to be single, smokers, demented or depressed and were less likely to have moved if in warden-controlled accommodation at baseline.

Conclusions: Longitudinal estimation of factors mentioned above could be biased, particularly cognitive ability and estimates of movements from own home to residential homes. However, these differences could also affect other investigations, particularly the estimates of incidence and longitudinal effects of health and psychiatric diseases, where the factors shown here to be associated with attrition are risk factors for the diseases.

All longitudinal studies should investigate attrition and this may help with aspects of design and with the analysis of specific hypotheses. [References: 42]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c63

<64>
Authors
Sweeney C. Markos F.
Title
The role of neuronal nitric oxide in the vagal control of cardiac interval of the rat heart in vitro
Source
Autonomic Neuroscience-Basic & Clinical. 111(2):110-115, 2004 Apr 30.
Abstract
The aim of this study was to examine the role of neuronal nitric oxide (NO) on vagal regulation of the rat heart in vitro using the neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) inhibitor 1-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl) imidazole (TRIM). All experiments were carried out in the presence of the beta-adrenoreceptor antagonist atenolol (4 muM). Right thoracic vagus, or its cardiac branch, was stimulated at frequencies of 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32 Hz (pulse duration 1 ms, 20 V, for 20 s) before and after addition of TRIM (0.14 mM) and cardiac interval (ms) assessed. There was a significant positive linear correlation between cardiac interval and vagal frequency giving a slope of 2.76 +/- 0.8 ms/Hz (slope +/- S.E. slope; data pooled from eight rats) which was significantly attenuated following TRIM to 0.4 +/- 0.6 ms/Hz ($P < 0.05$ ANOVA; $n = 8$ rats). Nicotine applied in cumulative concentrations (0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1 mM) caused a linear concentration-dependent increase in cardiac interval, with a slope of 403 +/- 72 ms/mM ($n = 10$ rats) which was significantly attenuated after treatment with hexamethonium (28 muM), to 190 +/- 36 ms/mM ($n = 10$ rats, $P < 0.05$ ANOVA), and atropine (3 muM) 100 +/- 31 ms/mM (n 9 rats, $P < 0.05$ ANOVA) but not following TRIM (0.14 mM) 262 +/- 48 ms/mM ($n = 9$ rats, $P < 0.05$ ANOVA). These results suggest that NO facilitates vagal effects on the rat heart in vitro by an action at the pre-ganglionic/post-ganglionic synapse. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [References: 18]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c64

<65>
Authors
Yale SH. Liu KJ.
Title

PM3003723617

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Echinacea purpurea therapy for the treatment of the common cold - A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial

Source

Archives of Internal Medicine. 164(11):1237-1241, 2004 Jun 14.

Abstract

Background: Echinacea purpurea stimulates the immune response and is promoted to reduce symptom severity and the duration of upper respiratory tract infections. We sought to determine the efficacy of a standardized preparation of E purpurea in reducing symptom, severity and duration of the common cold.

Methods: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled design was used. Patients received either 100 mg of E purpurea (freeze-dried pressed juice from the aerial portion of the plant) or a lactose placebo 3 times daily until cold symptoms were relieved or until the end of 14 days, whichever came first. Symptoms (sneezing, nasal discharge, nasal congestion, headache, sore or scratchy throat, hoarseness, muscle aches, and cough) were scored subjectively by the patient and recorded daily in a diary. Kaplan-Meier curves were used to estimate the survival function of time to resolution in each group. The Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to compare time to resolution between the 2 groups.

Results: One hundred twenty-eight patients were enrolled within 24 hours of cold symptom onset. Group demographic distribution was comparable for sex, age, time from symptom onset to enrollment in the study, average number of colds per year, and smoking history. No statistically significant difference was observed between treatment groups for either total symptom scores (P range, .29-.90) or mean individual symptom scores (P range, .09-93). The time to resolution of symptoms was not statistically different (P = .73).

Conclusions: Some studies have concluded that Echinacea effectively reduces the symptoms and duration of the common cold. We were unable to replicate such findings. Further studies using different preparations and dosages of E purpurea are necessary to validate previous claims.

[References: 32]

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c65

<66>

Authors

Lamour P.

Title

Which role for education in tobacco smoking prevention among adolescents? [French]

Source

Archives de Pediatrie. 11(6):596-598, 2004 Jun.

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c66

<67>

Authors

Renard F. Deccache A.

Title

Education forwards tobacco smoking: how to communicate with adolescents? [French]

Source

PM3003723618

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Archives de Pediatrie. 11(6):599-600, 2004 Jun.
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c67

<68>
Authors
Nelson EAS. Olukoya A. Scherpbier RW.
Title
Towards an integrated approach to lung health in adolescents in developing countries
Source
Annals of Tropical Paediatrics. 24(2):117-131, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The World Health Organization strategies, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness and Practical Approach to Lung health provide assessment and management guidelines for health workers in developing countries. We reviewed issues important to lung health in adolescents to highlight whether differences in factors such as adolescent behaviour have consequences for the development of case management guidelines, to form a bridge between guidelines for younger children and for adults and to make suggestions for further study. Pneumonia, asthma and tuberculosis are the leading lung health problems in adolescents. As countries industrialise, the importance of asthma mortality and morbidity increases as that of pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis decreases. Guidelines for managing pneumonia and asthma in children and adults in developing and developed countries should be adaptable for use in adolescents in developing countries, although more information is needed on predictors of severity such as respiratory rate cut-offs, level of fever, hypotension, malnutrition and level of consciousness. The effectiveness of low-cost treatment for asthma should be explored further. HIV and the global resurgence of tuberculosis pose significant challenges for improving adolescent lung health, and prevention of smoking initiation during adolescence is a priority goal of any integrated approach to improving lung health. [References: 56]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c68

<69>
Authors
Manfredini R. Boari B. Gallerani M. La Cecilia O. Salmi R. De Toma D. Galeotti R. Ragazzi R.
Title
Thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger disease) in a female mild smoker treated with spinal cord stimulation
Source
American Journal of the Medical Sciences. 327(6):365-368, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
The authors report the case of a 42-year-old female mild smoker admitted to the Hospital of Ferrara for the onset of asymptomatic necrotic ulcerations localized to the second, third, and fourth toes of left foot. Physical examination showed asphygmia of inferior limb distal peripheral pulses, with localized extremity marbleized and cyanotic skin at the level of the left foot, where necrotic ulcers were present at the second, third, and fourth toes. Doppler ultrasonography and angiography revealed a severe obliterating arteriopathy of bilateral distal arterial circulation. Both blood chemistry panel (including autoimmune and hypercoagulable profile) and diagnostic examination findings were normal. Thus, the patient met

PM3003723619

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

several criteria to be diagnosed with Buerger disease. After an attempt at medical therapy with the intravenous administration of the prostaglandin-analogue iloprost, given the young age and the lack of viable distal target vessels for bypass grafting, a spinal cord stimulator was implanted. More than 2 years later, the patient has a normal life. [References: 42]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c69

<70>

Authors
Gonzalez AA. Farre R. Clave P.

Title
Different responsiveness of excitatory and inhibitory enteric motor neurons in the human esophagus to electrical field stimulation and to nicotine

Source
American Journal of Physiology - Gastrointestinal & Liver Physiology. 287(1):G299-G306, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
To compare electrical field stimulation (EFS) with nicotine in the stimulation of excitatory and inhibitory enteric motoneurons (EMN) in the human esophagus, circular lower esophageal sphincter (LES), and circular and longitudinal esophageal body (EB) strips from 20 humans were studied in organ baths. Responses to EFS or nicotine (100 muM) were compared in basal conditions, after N-G-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA; 100 muM), and after L-NNA and apamin (1 muM). LES strips developed myogenic tone enhanced by TTX (5 muM) or L-NNA. EFS-LES relaxation was abolished by TTX, unaffected by hexamethonium (100 muM), and enhanced by atropine (3 muM). Nicotine-LES relaxation was higher than EFS relaxation, reduced by TTX or atropine, and blocked by hexamethonium. After L-NNA, EFS elicited a strong cholinergic contraction in circular LES and EB, and nicotine elicited a small relaxation in LES and no contractile effect in EB. After L-NNA and apamin, EFS elicited a strong cholinergic contraction in LES and EB, and nicotine elicited a weak contraction amounting to 6.64 +/- 3.19 and 9.20 +/- 5.51% of that induced by EFS. EFS elicited a contraction in longitudinal strips; after L-NNA and apamin, nicotine did not induce any response. Inhibitory EMN tonically inhibit myogenic LES tone and are efficiently stimulated both by EFS and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) located in somatodendritic regions and nerve terminals, releasing nitric oxide and an apamin-sensitive neurotransmitter. In contrast, although esophageal excitatory EMN are efficiently stimulated by EFS, their stimulation through nAChRs is difficult and causes weak responses, suggesting the participation of nonnicotinic mechanisms in neurotransmission to excitatory EMN in human esophagus. [References: 48]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c70

<71>

Authors
Feng Y. Niu TH. Xing HX. Xu X. Chen CZ. Peng SJ. Wang LH. Laird N. Xu XP.

Title
A common haplotype of the nicotine acetylcholine receptor alpha 4 subunit gene is associated with vulnerability to nicotine addiction in men

Source
American Journal of Human Genetics. 75(1):112-121, 2004 Jul.

PM3003723620

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Abstract
Nicotine is the major addictive substance in cigarettes, and genes involved in sensing nicotine are logical candidates for vulnerability to nicotine addiction. We studied six single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the CHRNA4 gene and four SNPs in the CHRNB2 gene with respect to nicotine dependence in a collection of 901 subjects (815 siblings and 86 parents) from 222 nuclear families with multiple nicotine-addicted siblings. The subjects were assessed for addiction by both the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) and the Revised Tolerance Questionnaire (RTQ). Because only 5.8% of female offspring were smokers, only male subjects were included in the final analyses (621 men from 206 families). Univariate (single-marker) family-based association tests (FBATs) demonstrated that variant alleles at two SNPs, rs1044396 and rs1044397, in exon 5 of the CHRNA4 gene were significantly associated with a protective effect against nicotine addiction as either a dichotomized trait or a quantitative phenotype (i.e., age-adjusted FTND and RTQ scores), which was consistent with the results of the global haplotype FBAT. Furthermore, the haplotype-specific FBAT showed a common (22.5%) CHRNA4 haplotype, GCTATA, which was significantly associated with both a protective effect against nicotine addiction as a dichotomized trait ($Z = -3.04$, $P < .005$) and significant decreases of age-adjusted FTND ($Z = -3.31$, $P < .005$) or RTQ scores ($Z = -2.73$, $P = .006$). Our findings provide strong evidence suggesting a common CHRNA4 haplotype might be protective against vulnerability to nicotine addiction in men. [References: 61]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c71

<72>
Authors
Karban A. Waterman M. Panhuysen CI. Pollak RD. Nesher S. Datta L. Weiss B. Suissa A. Shamir R. Brant SR. Eliakim R.
Title
NOD2/CARD15 genotype and phenotype differences between Ashkenazi and sephardic Jews with Crohn's disease
Source
American Journal of Gastroenterology. 99(6):1134-1140, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
OBJECTIVE: NOD2/CARD15 has been identified as a major susceptibility gene for Crohn's disease (CD). Three mutations, Arg702Trp, Gly908Arg, and Leu1007fsinsC, are associated with CO. The incidence and prevalence rate of inflammatory bowel diseases is two- to four-fold higher in Ashkenazi Jews as compared to non-Jewish Caucasians. The aim of this study was to determine the significance of the NOD2/CARD15 mutations in Jewish CD patients in Israel, and more specifically, to compare the significance of the mutations to the expression of CD in the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jewish populations.

METHODS: Allele frequencies of the mutations were determined in 180 Jewish CD patients, 73 ulcerative colitis patients, and 159 ethnically matched controls. Variants were detected using allele-specific PCR and restriction enzyme digestion assay. Demographic and phenotypic characterizations of the CD patients were determined.

RESULTS: The carrier rate of the three mutations in the entire Jewish Israeli CD cohort is 41.1% versus 10.7% in controls ($p < 0.0001$). The Ashkenazi Jewish CD patients have an increased carrier rate compared to Sephardic Jews (47.4% vs 27.45%, $p = 0.034$). Association analyses in Ashkenazi Jews reveal odds ratios of 10.5, 9, and 4.8 for carriage of Gly908Arg, Arg702Trp, and Leu1007fsinsC mutations, respectively. Significantly higher rates of smoking, family history of inflammatory bowel diseases, and extraintestinal manifestations were found among the Sephardic CD patients.

PM3003723621

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

CONCLUSIONS: NOD2/CARD15 CD-associated mutations confer increased risk mainly to the Ashkenazi Jewish CD patients in Israel. This suggests that NOD2/CARD15 mutations could contribute to the higher incidence and prevalence rates of CD among Ashkenazi Jews. [References: 35]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c72

<73>

Authors
Dietrich T. Joshipura KJ. Dawson-Hughes B. Bischoff-Ferrari HA.

Title
Association between serum concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D-3 and periodontal disease in the US population

Source
American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. 80(1):108-113, 2004 Jul.

Abstract
Background: Periodontal disease (PD) is a common chronic inflammatory disease and an important risk factor for tooth loss. Vitamin D might affect periodontal disease risk via an effect on bone mineral density (BMD) or via immunomodulatory effects.

Objective: The objective was to evaluate whether serum 25-hydroxyvitainin D-3 [25(OH)D-3] concentrations are associated with PD in the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Design: We analyzed data on periodontal attachment loss (AL) and serum 25(OH)D3 concentrations from 11 202 subjects aged greater than or equal to20 y. Mean AL was modeled in a multiple linear regression with quintile of serum 25(OH)D-3 concentration as an independent variable. The model was stratified by age and sex and was adjusted for age within age groups, race or ethnicity, smoking, diabetes, poverty income ratio, body mass index, estrogen use, and gingival bleeding.

Results: 25(OH)D-3 concentrations were significantly and inversely associated with AL in men and women aged greater than or equal to50 y. Compared with men in the highest 25(OH)D-3 quintile, those in the lowest quintile had a mean AL that was 0.39 mm (95% CI: 0.17, 0.60 mm) higher; in women, the difference in AL between the lowest and highest quintiles was 0.26 mm (0.09, 0.43 mm). In men and women younger than 50 y, there was no significant association between 25(OH)D-3 and AL. The BMD of the total femoral region was not associated with AL and did not mediate the association between 25(OH)D-3 and AL.

Conclusions: Low serum 25(OH)D-3 concentrations may be associated with PD independently of BMD. Given the high prevalence of PD and vitamin D deficiency, these findings may have important public health implications. [References: 59]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c73

<74>

Authors
Lopes NHM. Pereira AC. Hueb W. Soares PR. Lanz JR. Gersh BJ. de Oliveira S. Cesar LAM. Ramires JF. Krieger JE.

Title
Effect of glycoprotein IIIa PIA2 polymorphism on outcome of patients with

PM3003723622

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

stable coronary artery disease and effect of smoking

Source

American Journal of Cardiology. 93(12):1469-1472, 2004 Jun 15.

Abstract

A polymorphism of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa has been associated with myocardial infarction and restenosis after percutoneous coronary intervention. The influence on outcome and the interaction of the PIA1 genotype with classic risk factors for coronary artery disease (CAD) were characterized in patients with chronic CAD followed prospectively for 3 years. PIA1 genotypes were assessed in 592 patients enrolled in the Medical, Angioplosty, or Surgery Study II, a randomized trial comparing treatments for patients with CAD and preserved left ventricular function. The incidence of the composite end point of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, and refractory angina requiring revascularization were determined in each genotype group. Risk was assessed with the Cox proportional-hazards model. The clinical characteristics and treatment of each genotype were similar. Although the composite end point tended to be more common in patients with the PIA2 allele, only smokers with the PIA2 allele had a significantly increased incidence of the composite end point ($p = 0.01$). Moreover, a 2.2-fold increased risk was apparent in smokers with the PIA2 allele ($p = 0.03$). Thus, taken together, these data provide support for the interaction effect between smoking and the PIA1 gene variant. Smokers with the PIA2 polymorphism of platelet glycoprotein Ilia are at greater risk for subsequent cardiac events in stable coronary disease. (C) 2004 by Excerpta Medica, Inc. [References: 21]

Publication Type

Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=105443000%7c74

<75>

Authors

Alte D. Luedemann J. Rose HJ. John U.

Title

Laboratory markers carbohydrate-deficient transferrin, gamma-glutamyltransferase, and mean corpuscular volume are not useful as screening tools for high-risk drinking in the general population: Results from the study of health in Pomerania (SHIP)

Source

Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research. 28(6):931-940, 2004 Jun.

Abstract

Background: Assessment of high-risk drinking in the general population can be problematic: questionnaire-based instruments may carry the problem of random or systematic recall bias, and the effectiveness of screening of single biomarkers has been shown to be insufficient. In this article, we analyze the alcohol intake/biomarker relationship of carbohydrate-deficient transferrin (CDT), gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), and erythrocyte mean corpuscular volume (MCV). Specific aims were (1) screening effectiveness comparison of GGT, CDT, and MCV in terms of sensitivity, specificity, and positive (PPVs) and negative predictive values (NPVs) and the effect of covariates on these measures; (2) the comparison of summary measures for the effectiveness of screening: the receiver characteristic curve (ROC) and the area under the ROC; and (3) to answer the question of which covariates effect which biomarkers and whether accounting for relevant covariates increases the prognostic value of biomarkers to levels that allow for application in the general population.

Methods: In a representative cross-sectional health survey in northeast Germany with data collection from 1997 to 2001, 4310 men and women were asked for their recent alcohol consumption and smoking. Biomarkers were analyzed from blood samples. The effectiveness of screening of CDT, GGT, and MCV for high-risk drinking (men: >60 g/day, women: >40 g/day) was analyzed with PPV and ROC curve analysis.

PM3003723623

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

Results: For all three biomarkers, PPVs for high-risk drinking are very low (<50%). There are some effects of covariates on screening effectiveness and on PPV, and knowledge of these covariates increases screening effectiveness, but no subgroup that had a combination of covariate levels and prevalence of high-risk drinking that led to a PPV >50% could be found.

Conclusions: Accounting for covariates in the screening procedure does not lead to a sufficient increase in PPV. Screening effectiveness of laboratory markers CDT, GGT, and MCV is insufficient for their application as screening tools for high-risk alcohol drinking in the general population. This was found using self-reported alcohol consumption as an imperfect gold standard, which is a limitation of the study, although self-reports are the standard instrument in comparable epidemiologic studies. [References: 77]

Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007c75

<76>
Authors
Matshe I. Young T.
Title
Off-farm labour allocation decisions in small-scale rural households in Zimbabwe
Source
Agricultural Economics. 30(3):175-186, 2004 May.
Abstract
The double hurdle model is used to analyse the off-farm tabour decisions of small-scale agricultural household members in the Shamva District of Zimbabwe. The approach permits the joint modelling of the decision to participate in the tabour market and the decision regarding the amount of time allocated to work. Results indicate that a number of variables (notably, bender. education and assets) indeed have effects which are qualitatively and quantitatively different in terms of participation and hours worked. Overall, the empirical analysis confirms the importance of individual characteristics (such as gender and education) and household/farm characteristics (e.g. land area accessible to the household, productive assets, remittances and the agricultural terms of trade) in influencing the tabour market decisions of rural household members. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [References: 30]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430007c76

<77>
Authors
Conklin CA. Clayton RR. Tiffany ST. Shiffman S.
Title
Introduction to concepts and measurement of the emergence of tobacco dependence: The Tobacco Etiology Research Network
Source
Addiction. 99(Suppl 1):1-4, 2004 Jun.
Publication Type
Editorial Material

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=

PM3003723624

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

1054430008%7c77

<78>
Authors
Eissenberg T.
Title
Measuring the emergence of tobacco dependence: the contribution of negative reinforcement models [Review]
Source
Addiction. 99(Suppl 1):5-29, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
This review of negative reinforcement models of drug dependence is part of a series that takes the position that a complete understanding of current concepts of dependence will facilitate the development of reliable and valid measures of the emergence of tobacco dependence. Other reviews within the series consider models that emphasize positive reinforcement and social learning/cognitive models. This review summarizes negative reinforcement in general and then presents four current negative reinforcement models that emphasize withdrawal, classical conditioning, self-medication and opponent-processes. For each model, the paper outlines central aspects of dependence, conceptualization of dependence development and influences that the model might have on current and future measures of dependence. Understanding how drug dependence develops will be an important part of future successful tobacco dependence measurement, prevention and treatment strategies. [References: 254]
Publication Type
Review

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054430008%7c78

<79>
Authors
Tiffany ST. Conklin CA. Shiffman S. Clayton RR.
Title
What can dependence theories tell us about assessing the emergence of tobacco dependence?
Source
Addiction. 99(Suppl 1):78-86, 2004 Jun.
Abstract
Little is known about the processes that underlie changes in smoking that occur between the first use of a cigarette, subsequent regular use and eventual addictive use. At present, assessments of those critical processes are poorly developed and not strongly informed by contemporary models of drug dependence. The preceding three papers in this special issue address explicitly how modern drug-dependence theories describe the emergence of drug dependence and the implications of those theories for assessment. The papers covered three domains of theories: negative reinforcement, positive reinforcement, and cognitive and social learning. In this paper, we summarize these reviews and extract general themes and issues that emerge across all the articles. These include: (1) the importance of learning processes; (2) limitations of self-report measures; (3) the view of dependence as a process and not a state; (4) the conception of dependence on a continuum in contrast to the conventional perspective of tobacco dependence as a natural category; (5) the ontological status of the dependence concept; (6) limitations of backward extrapolations from adult assessments; (7) the possibility of multiple dimensions or forms of dependence; and (8) the value of a transdisciplinary approach when studying the emergence of tobacco dependence. [References: 29]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.

PM3003723625

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001

http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054443000%7c79

<80>
Author
Volic SV. Klapan I. Seiwerth S. Ibrahimpasic T.
Title
Extracellular matrix of Reinke's space in some pathological conditions
Source
Acta Oto-Laryngologica. 124(4):505-508, 2004 May.
Abstract
Objective-Reinke's space (RS) is a highly specific structure in which the majority of vocal fold pathology occurs. The vibratory equivalents of structurally normal RS are regular vocal fold vibrations and normal glottic mucosal waves. Recently, RS has been considered to be composed not only of fibres but also of extracellular matrix (ECM), which is an extremely important component of a normal mucosal wave. As Reinke's oedema (RO) is characterized by excessive ECM in RS, we investigated the cell activity in RO tissue which is possibly responsible for excessive ECM production.

Material and Methods-Tissue samples were obtained from 20 RO patients during microlaryngeal surgery Tissue was analysed histochemically using the AgNOR method and the proliferation activity was assessed immunohistochemically using Ki67 monoclonal antibodies.

Results-AgNOR activity was detected in prominent stromal cells in 16 patients. Also, more pronounced activity, compared to the surrounding control tissue, was demonstrated in the epithelial cells of 17 patients using a Ki67 proliferation marker. Electron microscopy showed thickening and decomposition of the basement membrane in all RO tissue samples.

Conclusions-Vocal fold mucosa that has been damaged by smoking and phonotrauma may react by producing excessive ECM, resulting in RO. Both epithelial and stromal cells are in a state of higher metabolic activity, indicating their role in this production. [References: 19]
Publication Type
Article

This link leads to available full-text or the complete reference.
http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=1054443000%7c80

PM3003723626

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/qqmj0001